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Montana Industrial Accident Board Annual Report

July 1955 – June 1956

Members of the Board

ROBERT F. SWAMBERG, Chairman

OLLIVER SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Labor and Industry

ALBERT H. KRUSE, Commissioner of Agriculture

W. W. CASPER, Secretary

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CHAIRMAN
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OLIVER SULLIVAN

W. W. CASPER
SECRETARY
A. J. KIELY
ACCOUNTANT

STATE OF MONTANA
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD
HELENA, MONTANA

September 1, 1956

Honorable J. Hugo Aronson

Governor

Dear Governor Aronson:

Pursuant to Section 92-842, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, we are transmitting herewith the forty-first annual report of the Industrial Accident Board.

Yours truly,

/s/ Robert F. Swanberg
Chairman

/s/ Oliver Sullivan
Commissioner

/s/ Albert H. Kruse
Commissioner

ATTEST:

/s/ W. W. Casper
Secretary

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INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

Helena, Montana

Financial Statement of the
Industrial Accident Fund

June 30, 1956

ASSETS:

Industrial Accident Fund	$ 670,467.67		
Less Outstanding Warrants	90,759.27		
Total Cash in Treasury			$ 579,711.40
Reserve Fund Investments	$ 6,423,500.00		
Defaulted Bonds	49,974.95		
Second Injury Fund Investment	10,000.00		
Total Investments			$6,483,474.95
Total Cash and Investments			$7,063,183.35

LIABILITIES:

Premium Income	$38,790,061.82		
Recoveries from Judgements	147,302.67		
		$38,373,364.49	
Less Compensation Paid	$34,271,445.46		
Less Exchange Paid	13.00		
		$34,271,458.46	
Net Premium Income			$4,665,590.03
Initial Deposits			414,464.66
Special Deposits			7,135.84
Interest Earned	$ 1,968,686.78		
Discount Earned	3,380.06		
Discount Accumulated	3,609.98		
Total Earnings			$1,975,676.82
Total Net Income			$7,063,183.35
Total Fixed and Estimated Liability			2,425,050.25
Surplus in Industrial Reserve Fund for any Contingency			$4,638,133.10

A summary of the activities of the Montana Industrial Accident Board is set forth in this forty-first annual report for the period of July 1, 1955 through June 30, 1956. It is comprised of statistical tables covering all the accidents reported during the year, the reports of the Bureau of Safety; and a summarization of the year's activities.

BENEFITS PAID

Plan III (State Fund) disbursements for compensation and medical care reached a total of $2,747,098.18 for the fiscal period, showing an increase of about $500,000 over last year's total disbursements of $2,247,196.97. More than 50% of this increase was in payments for permanent partial disability, which showed an increase of $282,546.22.

Disbursements for Plan I (self-insured) totalled $711,109.47, an increase of $54,706.55 over last year's total, or about 8%.

Plan II (private carriers) disbursements totalled $1,451,654.32. This is an increase of $92,904.40 over the total paid a year ago, or about 7%.

CLAIMS FILED

The total number of claims filed by all plans were up about 9% with a combined total of 3,712. Individually, Plan I claims were up 26% (1,008); Plan II claims were up a little more than 1% (1,245); and Plan III showed little change with an increase of about .6% (1,459). Total accidents reported were up 7%.

SECOND INJURY FUND

There were no injuries reported which proved to be "second-injury" cases during the past year from the standpoint of compensability.

The death of single persons with no dependents brought a total of $3,000 into the fund. Two refunds were made to carriers when a dependent filed a claim after payment had been made to the second injury fund. The fund's cash balance as of June 30, 1956 was $17,639.81. Incurred liability totalled $14,793.50, leaving an unencumbered surplus of $3,846.31.

STATE FUND PREMIUM

The premium income of the state fund reached a new high with a total of $2,395,716.56, an increase of $205,232.40, about 10% over a year ago. A total of $174,965 in interest received, brought the fund's income to a grand total of $2,570,681.56 for the year.

RATES

It was necessary for the board to increase the premium rates under Plan III (State Fund) in 18 classifications, and in 5 classifications it was possible to decrease the rates. The amount of change ranged from ten cents to one dollar per hundred dollars payroll.

Rates for the more hazardous classification's continued to increase, some of which have become almost prohibitive. Benefits will no doubt continue to increase so long as the cost of living remains at, or greater than, the present level, and this of course, will affect the cost of insurance. In order to show any great reduction in premium rates we will have to concentrate on the most effective, and certainly the most beneficial factor involved, "accident prevention". A reduction in injuries and their severity can definitely show a decrease in benefit costs with a resulting decrease in premium costs.

SAFETY

There was considerable activity in the safety field during the past year. A comprehensive report of these activities has been made by the Bureau of Safety and will be included in a separate section of this report.

COVERAGE

The number of firms covered by workmen's compensation in Montana at the close of the forty-first fiscal year was again at an all-time high with a total of 13,019 as compared to 12,485 a year ago.

Little change was noted under Plan I. Three new firms enrolled and five cancelled their coverage for a total of 66 firms covered.

Plan II coverage increased from 4,549 firms a year ago to 4,574. A total of 991 new firms were enrolled and 966 firms cancelled their coverage for a net increase of 25 firms.

Enrollment under Plan III totalled 8,379 firms. A total of 1,346 applications were approved and 835 cancellations were processed for a net increase of 511.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Prior to this year a comparison of injuries to the number of persons employed has not been possible. Such a comparison has been attempted this year, and while it will be general in nature, it should give a more substantial basis for determining the accident rate in the various industries. The injuries used will be only those resulting in the loss of time from the job for more than one-half day, and the employment figures will be the estimated figures released by the Unemployment Compensation Commission, as ammended for the year of 1955, and excluding agriculture. Rates shown are the number of loss-time injuries per thousand workers, and does not represent the total reportable injuries for the fiscal year. A reportable injury in Montana is any injury requiring medical attention, irregardless of whether or not a loss of time resulted.

Mineral Extraction

The over-all rate for the extraction of minerals was 109 injuries per 1,000 workers.

In a more detailed picture we find the following:

Metal mining	99
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	90
Petroleum, natural gas production, including contract services	15

Of the total injuries reported by firms engaged in the extraction of minerals, 53% resulted in a loss of time from the job.

Contract Construction

There were 118 injuries per 1,000 workers in building construction; 159 per 1,000 in construction other than building; and special trade construction experienced 97 injuries per 1,000 workers.. The aggregate rate for all construction was 122. Of a grand total of 3,668 reportable injuries, 1,345 or 36% were loss-time injuries.

Manufacturing

There were 5,213 reportable work injuries reported by manufacturing concerns of all kinds, 41% (2,144) were lost-time cases. The overall manufacturing rate was 105 injuries per thousand workers. Food and kindred products had a rate of 82 injuries per thousand; primary metal industries 56; and petroleum refining only 1.3 injuries per thousand workers employed.

Other combined manufacturers of durable goods, (metal products; stone, clay and concrete products, machinery, etc.) indicated 95 per thousand. Nondurable goods, (printing and publishing; chemicals, etc.) indicated 35 loss-time injuries per thousand workers. (This is possibly not too accurate because of the limited activity in Montana in many of the manufacturing subdivisions.) It will no doubt fluctuate considerably from year to year.

Transportation, Utilities, and Communications

Transportation excluding interstate railroads, experienced 71 injuries per thousand workers.

Utilities and communications cannot be rated due to differences in tabulating methods of the Industrial Accident Board and the Unemployment Commission.

Trade

All types of trade combined showed 31 injuries per thousand workers, wholesale trade had 21; retail trade had 31. Automotive dealers, filling stations, and parts and accessory dealers combined as a retail sub-division had 52 injuries per thousand persons employed. Other retail classifications were as follows:

Eating and drinking places	24
Food stores	8
General merchandise and apparel	12
All other retail trade	34

Reportable injuries totalled 4,331 and 29% resulted in a loss of time.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Only 84 injuries were reported in this category, 21 of which were lost-time injuries, for a ratio of 4 injuries to every 1,000 persons employed.

Service and Government

Service industries of all types experienced 22 injuries per thousand workers. Here again it is not possible to obtain any detailed breakdown due to differences in tabulating.

Governmental agencies had approximately an over-all rate of 16 loss-time injuries per thousand employees.

AGENCY

Working Surfaces were in first place as crippling agencies this year, with a total of 3,204 injuries. This represents 15.4% of all injuries reported. A year ago this agency group was in second place with a total of 2,084 injuries. While the over-all total increased a little more than 7%, the injuries resulting from working surfaces increased about 35%. The condition of the working surface at the time of injury was given in only 45% of the cases reported. Of these we found that snow or ice existed in 649 cases; in 206 cases there was evidence of collapse and structural failure; 289 were wet or slippery due to water; openings in, steep incline and waxed surfaces acccunted for 81, 71, 26, and 20 respectively. In 6 cases there was evidence of a lack of inadequate railings and guards.

Hand Tools went from first to second place as the most common agency category with a total of 2,701 cases or 12.9% of the injuries reported. This represents only a minor increase over last year's figure and taking into consideration the increase in the total number of injuries reported would indicate an actual decline in accidents resulting from hand tools. It was found that in almost half of the cases (1,304), the tool glanced or slipped while in use. Chips and particles set in motion by the tool accounted for 426; welding flashes 94; breaking in use 98; and the material worked on 81.

Trees, Logs, and Lumber were charged with 1,657 as against 1,497 a year ago. Percentage wise, this does not indicate too great an increase.

Machines of all kinds constituted 7.1% of the total with 1,476 injuries, a decline of a little more than 1%. As near as could be determined the machine parts involved were as follows:

Point of operation, chips or particles	385
Point of operation, other	298
Frame or bed	126
Belts, pulleys, cables, gears, chains, sprockets, etc.	65
Stock, material, kickbacks	42
Stock, material, other	40
Starting devices	37
Feeding devices	31
Attire of employee	30

Vehicles were responsible for 1,421 or 6.8% of the total, a slight decline from last year. About one-third of the cases involved vehicles in motion.

Under a general Miscellaneous agency heading, a total of 4,959 accidents were reported. The most common were:

Stones and rocks	567
Metal - stock, scrap, sheet, etc.	317
Nails, tacks, etc.	258
Pipe	246
Doors and gates	236
Furniture	208
Stock parts, machines, vehicles, etc.	162
Tires and/or wheel	182

Flying Particles unassigned to a parent agency continued to be a common agency with 1,102 cases, about 5% of the total injuries reported.

ACCIDENT TYPE

Struck by or striking against machines or objects was the most common type of accident with a total of 9,049 cases or 43.3%. A year ago this type accounted for 8,723 or 45%. Falling and flying objects, including those set in motion by machines accounted for 21%.

Falls were the second largest group representing 21.5% of all accidents with a total of 4,496 cases, an increase of 2% over last year.

Strain or overexertion represented 12.4% of the total injuries reported. Out of 2,590 cases charged to this category, 3 out of 5 resulted from lifting or lowering. A year ago this type represented 13.7% of the total injuries reported.

Caught in, on, or between objects or machines, was the accident type in 1,365 cases or 6.5% of the total, and showed little change from last year.

Accidents involving moving motor vehicles totalled 478, or 2.3% of the total and showed little change from the previous year.

NATURE OF INJURY AND BODY PART AFFECTED

Strains, sprains, and dislocations represented 27% of all injuries with a total of 5,635, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures with 4,698 or 22.5%. Bruises and contusions came next with 3,409 injuries or 16.3% of the total.

Injuries to the upper extremities of the body were again the most commonly affected body parts with a total of 6,854 injuries, about half of which were injuries to the fingers.

A total of 3,654 injuries or 17.5% affected the back and spinal column and eye injuries of all types reached a total of 2,559.

Miscellaneous Factors

It is to be noted that most injuries occurred between the ours of 10 and 11 A.M. and 3 and 4 P.M. This was true last year and seems to be the case on a national scale also. The morning hours should give us some food for thought. Why, when it would be expected that a person is rested, that temperatures should be more agreeable, should injuries be the most frequent at this time? Fatigue and heat, of course, could be the prime factors in the afternoon hours.

Injuries by geographic location vary greatly according to industrial classifications. Counties reporting 5% or more are as follows:

Yellowstone	2,803	or	13.4%
Silver Bow	1,937	or	9.3%
Cascade	1,833	or	8.8%
Missoula	1,799	or	8.6%
Flathead	1,527	or	7.3%

A total of 19,431 men were injured and 1,421 women. Marital status of men indicates that only 1 out of 4 are single. The ratio for women indicated that 3 in every 5 were married. The age of those injured was quite evenly distributed between 20 and 44 years of age. The ages of 25 through 29 was the largest group represented of the total injuries.

Permanent Disability

Cases causing partial permanent disability were up 35%, 803 cases as compared to 521 last year. Of this total 679 were proven disabling to some degree of permanency after the first report, 124 were classified as permanent at the time of the first report. Body part affected is shown on the following table.

Body Location	P.P. at first report	Transferred from T.T.	Total	% of Total
Head		37	37	4.6
Eyes	7	20	27	3.3
Ear	5	6	11	1.3
Fingers	99	53	152	18.9
Hand and Wrist	2	40	42	5.2

Body Location	P.P. at first report	Transferred from T.T.	Total	% of Total
Arm	5	53	58	7.2
Shoulder		15	15	1.8
Toes	1	11	12	1.4
Foot and Ankle	1	44	45	5.6
Leg	1	112	113	14.1
Internal Organs, Abdominal Region or Trunk, N.O.C.		21	21	2.6
Heart		3	3	.3
Back and Spinal Column	1	199	200	24.9
Body General	1	66	67	8.3
Total	124	679	803	100.0

Permanent Total Disability

Eleven cases were rated as totally disabling, only 1 more than a year ago.

FATAL ACCIDENTS

There was a 12% decrease in fatal injuries reported with a total of 77 as compared to 87 a year ago.

Fatalities in the Mining Industry totalled 23 or two more than last year.

Logging and sawmill operations reported 17, two more than last year.

Other manufacturing industries reported 5 deaths.

Governmental agencies reported 12; contract construction 6; transportation, communications, and utilities 5; agriculture 4; trade establishments 3; and service industries 2.

A total of 21 deaths were attributed to heart failure or heart disease. This is an increase of 6 over last year's total. It must be remembered, however, that not all of these will prove to be compensable.

NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED 1946-1956

Fiscal Year	Plan I	Plan II	Plan III	Total
1946-47	24	16	28	68
1947-48	14	7	25	46
1948-49	22	26	35	83
1949-50	23	24	29	76
1950-51	32	33	30	95
1951-52	21	28	32	81
1952-53	24	26	23	73
1953-54	22	22	24	68
1954-55	21	25	41	87
1955-56	21	23	33	77

The direct or indirect cause of death in the major industry classifications were found to be as follows.

Agriculture		
	Heart Attack	2
	Plane Crash	1
	Automobile Accident	1
Mineral Extraction		
	Fall of ground, cave-ins	8
	Mine cars and motors	5
	Heart attack	3
	Bad air or asphyxiation	2
	Truck accidents	2
	Falls into shafts	1
	Railroad train	1
	Structural failure of chute	1
Contract Construction		
	Heart Attack	2
	Caught in machinery	1
	Cave-ins or slides	1
	Vehicle accident	1
	Not certain	1
Manufacturing		
	Loading and unloading trucks	6
	Heart attack	5
	Falls from equipment	2
	Caught in machinery	2
	Falling trees and snags	2
	Molten metal	2
	Collapse of structures	1
	Vehicular accidents	1
	Explosion and fire	1
	Not certain	1
Transportation and Utilities		
	Airplane crash	1
	Electrocution	3
	Heart Attack	1
Trade		
	Vehicular accidents	2
	Heart attack	2
Service		
	Vehicular accident	1
	Heart attack	1

Government

Heart Attack	6
Vehicular accidents	3
Falls	1
Caught in machinery	1
Not Certain	1

Claims were filed for the benefit of dependents in 61 cases. Number of dependents ranged from 1 to 8. The average number of dependents per case was three. A total of 47 cases had two or more.

The average age of the fatal cases reported was 43.

There are many factors involved in any accident that cannnt easily be described in tabulated form. It is, of course, not possible to give a brief history of each accident when several thousand are being summarized, however, on the following pages we have attempted to picture briefly the deaths reported to the Board during the past year, showing the nature of injury, and as much as possible the contributing factors. Also, included are the occupation title of the deceased, marital status and the number of dependents. A careful study of the summary should give a clearer picture of the deaths reported. It sould be remembered that in many cases our information was limited and some of the contributing factors listed are to some extent assumption on our part.

INDUSTRIES REPORTING FATALITIES
July 1955-June 1956

Industry	No. Fatals
Agriculture	4
Mineral Extraction	
Metal or hardrock mining	21
Crude petroleum and natural gas production. (including contract services)	1
Other non-metallic mining and quarrying	1
Contract Construction	
General construction, building	1
General construction, not building	4
Special trade construction	1
Manufacturing	
Beverages	1
Lumber manufacturing, logging and sawmills	17
Concrete, gypsum and plaster products.	1
Smelting and refining of metals	3
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	
Air transportation services.	1
Electric and gas utilities	4
Trade	
Wholesale food and produce.	1
Retail eating and drinking.	1
Retail machinery and equipment.	1
Service	
Commissary services	1
Non-profit membership organization	1
Government	
State	
Highway department.	5
Other State agencies.	1
Local	
Police protection	2
Road and Street	4
TOTAL	77

SUMMARY OF FATALITIES
MONTANA, 1955-1956
ALL INDUSTRIES

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors
	AGRICULTURE	
Skull Fracture	Car which deceased was driving went off the road and struck a light pole killing him instantly. There were no witnesses. (Ranch hand, Age 46, Married, 4 Dependents.)	Possible fatigue. Possible excessive speed.
Airplane Crash	Deceased crashed in electrical storm which caused a power failure at the airport putting the field in complete darkness. It is not known if the plane was in trouble before the crash. (Age 49, Married, 8 Dependents.)	Electrical storm. Power Failure. Possible mechanical failure.
Cardiac Failure	Body of deceased was discovered by the neighbor. There were no visable marks of injury or any evidence of excess overexertion or strain. (Ranch hand, Age 42, Single.)	Heart failure.
Heart Attack	Death was attributed to heart attack. No evidence of strain or overexertion or associated injury. (Ranch hand, Age 41, Single.)	Natural causes.
	MINERAL EXTRACTION	
Mining		
Crushing Injuries	Deceased was drilling, when a slab fell from the back, crushing him. Investigation indicated that deceased failed to bar down adequately and failed to put in a safety stull. (Miner, Age 59, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Ground was drummy and heavy. Failure to guard against existing hazards. Carelessness. Disregard of instructions.
Crushing Injuries	Ore had hung up on chute and when freed surge caused side of chute to burst and rock and muck pinned deceased to side of manway. (Repairman, Age 50, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Structural failure of chute.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors
Mining (Continued)		
Crushing Injuries	Deceased was running motor and collided with another car on the track. He was not aware of wrecked car on the main line. There was no swamper on the train. (Motorman, Age 39, Married, 3 Dependents.)	No swamper on the train. Failure to follow orders. Failure to notify motormen of wrecked car on the track.
Crushing Injuries	Attempting to bar down a slab of rock. Rock came loose and crushed him. He had had difficulty in barring it down and should have blasted. (Miner, Age 33, Married, 4 Dependents.)	Improper working procedure. Ground was heavy and wet.
Crushing Injuries	Deceased was operating a shovel in an open pit mine when the back caved in crushing him. It was assumed that thawing ground was the cause of the cave-in. No other unsafe or unusual factors apparent. (Shovel Operator, Age 27, Married, 4 Dependents.)	Thawing ground.
Crushing Injuries	Loaded truck that deceased was driving struck soft shoulder on road, overturned and rolled several hundred feet down hill. (Night Foreman, Age 37, Married, 4 Dependents.)	Hazardous road conditions.
Crushing Injuries	Deceased was riding as a passenger on truck which struck soft shoulder. (See above accident.) (Carpenter, Age 53, Married, 1 Dep.)	Unsafe road conditions.
Crushing Injuries	Deceased was helping to timber a cave on the side of the raise, when he was struck by fall of ground. Men on the crew were considered good miners, but there is always a greater hazard when picking up a cave. (Miner, Age 50, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Extra-hazardous condition at point of accident.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors
Mining (Continued)		
Crushing Injuries	Deceased was repairing track when he was struck by train. Swamper was not in position at head of train as instructed and deceased apparently did not hear or see the train as it approached. (Track repairman, Age 32, Single, 1 Dependent.)	Unsafe working procedure. Disregard of instructions.
Crushing Injuries	Crew had finished blasting boulders on muck pile and deceased stepped in ahead of timber when ground caved and buried him. Investigation revealed that the ground was heavy and blocky and the deceased entered the area too soon after blasting. (Miner, Age 29, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Extra hazardous condition of working area. Possible failure to recognize existing hazards. Possible unsafe working procedure. Possible inexperience of injured.
Crushing Injuries	Deceased and partner were attempting to uncouple cars and coupler would not work. Deceased went to the other side of car where there was only about eight inches between car and wall. He signaled partner to move car ahead and was crushed. (Motorman, Age 48, Single, 1 Dependent.)	Faulty coupling. Taking unsafe position. Inadequate space.
Crushing Injuries	While making his rounds, railroad car was cut loose from rest of train and hit him, crushing him instantly. (Watchmen, Age 64, Single.)	Failure to watch for hazards. Possible excessive noise preventing warning of approaching hazard.
Crushing Injuries	Deceased was operating a train of loaded cars when he collided with another motor driven on the main line. The impact caused the first car to climb on top of motor, fatally crushing him. (Motorman, Age 42, Married, 6 Dep.)	Possible excessive speed of equipment. Failure to have track clearance. Disregard of instructions.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors.
Mining (Continued)		
Multiple Injuries	Deceased was struck by fall of ground while cribbing up back. Ground was heavy and investigation showed that men should have barred down more throughly. (Miner, Age 47, Single, 2 Dependents.)	Failure to bar down properly. Heavy ground.
Head Injuries	While lowering timber into manway, it is assumed that in some manner he got his foot caught in the rope and was pulled into the manway, falling 19 floors. (Miner, Age 21, Single, 1 Dependent.)	Failure to watch rope to prevent fouling. Possible inexperience.
Internal Injuries	Deceased was uncoupling air hose from mucking machine when motorman came in at a high rate of speed and as motorman attempted to stop on wet tracks, he struck cars, setting them in motion and the injured was caught between car and post. (Shift Boss, Age 48, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Equipment operating at unsafe speed. Disregard of instructions.
Multiple Fracture and Internal Injuries	While the deceased was lacing a post some waste fill sloughed from an old stope and struck him. As he fell one leg went into an opening on the floor, crushing the pelvis. Investigation indicated area to be in good condition and no abnormal factors noted. (Miner, Age 56, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Not Given.
Skull Fracture	Deceased was struck by fall of ground coming from a hanging wall. At the time they were preparing to clean up and timber the area. Men failed to recognize the hazard of the newly blasted area. (Miner, Age 22, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Unsafe exposure to existing hazards. Disregarding instructions.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors.
Mining (Continued)		
Heart Attack	Death is attributed to coronary thrombosis. (Occupation, Age, etc. not given.)	Natural causes.
Heart Attack	Death stated as due to heart failure. (Electrical Foreman, Age 49, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Heart Failure.
Coronary Occlusion	Deceased suffered coronary occlusion due to arterioscoerois, while going down stairs at his place of employment. (Watchman, Age 54, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Natural causes.
Asphyxiation	Deceased and another man were inspecting an old drift, when he fell and lost the mouthpiece of his oxygen unit which was not fastened. His partner retrieved the mouthpiece but failed to get any response and had to leave drift because of lack of oxygen before he could get the deceased to the station. (Foreman, Age 48, Married, 7 Dep.)	Improper use of safety appliances. Disregard of instructions.
Petroleum and Natural Gas Production		
Asphyxiation	Deceased had stopped for the night at a motel while enroute to job location. He died of asphyxiation due to a faulty gas stove. (Driller Foreman, Age 29, Married, 5 Dependents.)	Faulty motel gas stove.
	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	
General Construction, Building		
Heart Attack	While unloading lumber deceased collapsed of heart attack. At the hospital, he was pronounced dead on arrival. (Laborer, Age 56, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Heart Condition.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors.
General Construction, Not Building		
Crushing Injuries	Deceased was placing dynamite between some rocks in face of quarry when some rock rolled from above, crushing him. (Powderman, Age 45, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Possible unsafe exposure to existing hazard. Inherent hazard or physical condition of working area.
Crushing Injuries	Deceased apparently fell into the bucket chain on the ditch digger, while engaged in checking the grade or shoveling dirt into the bucket chain. No one saw the accident. (Oiler, Age 45, Married, 7 Dependents.)	Possible failure to keep clear of moving equipment. Disregard of instructions. Possible inexperience.
Not Given	Case Pending	Unknown
Not Given	Truck which deceased was driving apparently went out of control and overturned. Deceased died from injuries sustained. (Pipelayer, Age and Marital Status not given.)	Not Given.
Special-Trade Contractors		
Coronary Thrombosis	Cause of death diagnosed as an acute coronary thrombosis. No evidence of undue or excessive strain and no apparent pre-existing coronary condition. (Plumber, Age 43, Married, 4 Dep.)	Coronary Thrombosis
	MANUFACTURING	
Beverages		
Heart Failure	Deceased had been engaged in shoveling snow to free a truck that was stuck. Soon after this he complained of not feeling well and he passed away several days later. Death was attributed to heart condition and possible overexertion. (Salesman, Age 35, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Heart disease. Possible strain or overexertion.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products.		
Skull Fracture	Deceased was assisting truck driver to move equipment. It was necessary to raise telephone wires to enable the truck to pass underneath. Deceased was standing on the back of the truck to hold the wires up instead of using a pole. Truck driver applied the brakes so that the wires could be lifted and the sudden stop caused the deceased to fall from the load, fracturing his skull. He died the following day. (Carpenter, Age 50, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Taking unsafe position or improper working procedure.
Logging and Sawmills		
Crushing Injuries	Deceased had stopped his truck to tighten wrappers. He loosened the front wrapper and the rear wrapper broke causing the top log to fall and crush him. Investigation showed that he had loaded too high and was not using enough wrappers. (Truck driver, Age 30, Married, and 4 Dependents.)	Loading too high. Failure to use adequate wrappers. Failure to check wrappers for defects. Possible defective wrapper.
Crushing Injuries	While checking sprinkler system, deceased apparently leaned under walking beam on log dogger, and was caught when the beam dropped. There were no witnesses. (Plumbers helper, Age 55, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Taking unsafe position. Failure to notify sawyer of his position.
Skull Fracture	Deceased was engaged in falling a tree when the tree struck a snag, the top of which snapped off and struck him in the head. (Faller, Age 46, Married, 5 Dependents.)	Failure to fall snags. Possible disregard of existing hazards. Possible failure to anticipate hazards.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors
Logging and Sawmills (Continued)		
Skull Fracture	Deceased was preparing to unload his truck and removed wrapper before fork lift operator had machine in place against the load. As wrapper was removed, log rolled off and killed him instantly. (Truck driver, Age 41, Married, 4 Dependents.)	Failure to keep in clear. Disregard of instructions. Unsafe working procedure.
Skull Fracture	Logging truck had had the wrappers removed and a fork lift was preparing to pull the gut wrapper out from under the load before tripping stakes. Deceased for some reason, walked between the load and the fork lift, and a log came off the truck and crushed his head. Investigation revealed that he possibly had been worrying over some personal matters and as a result, failed to use caution. (Yard Boss, Age 33, Married, 8 Dependents.)	Walking between unchained load and fork lift. Failure to chain load to forklift. Loading logs too high.
Skull Fracture	As the deceased was falling a tree, a dry snag was loosened and fell directly on deceased. (Faller, Age 35, Married, 5 Dependents.)	Possible failure to anticipate hazard. Failure to clear snags before falling a tree. Possible disregard of existing hazard.
Skull Fracture	Deceased drove his truck to the pond for unloading and released the binders, then walked between the unbound load and the pond, when the lift truck driver arrived to dump the logs the deceased could not be found. Another employee remembered hearing two logs fall into the pond as he approached. He immediately checked, finding the deceased in the pond. Artificial respiration was administered and he resumed breathing but did not regain consciousness. (Truck driver, Age 25, Married, and 3 Dependents.)	Releasing binders without means to prevent logs from leaving truck. Unsafe exposure to existing hazards. Possible improper supervision.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors
Logging and Sawmills (Continued)		
Multiple Fractures and Internal Injuries	Deceased was on top of load above stakes attempting to move logs with peavy. Logs were loose and covered with snow. Two logs fell throwing him to the floor and he was struck by another log that fell from the truck. Hooker had told him not to get on load as logs were loose. (Truck driver, Age 34, Married, 4 Dependents.)	Assumed unsafe position on load. Disregard of instructions. Hazardous conditions of load.
Multiple Fractrues and Internal Injuries	Deceased was walking between landing and truck that was being loaded when face log fell from truck and struck him. Men had been instructed not to walk between truck and landing. (Choker-setter, Age 26, Single, 2 Dependents.)	Disregard of instructions. Failure to keep in clear.
Internal Injuries	Deceased died as a result of injury sustained when a propane stove exploded in cook house. (Cook, Age 59, Married.)	Cook house was not properly vented under floor. Faulty heating equipment.
Severence of the Body	Deceased was setting guides on the saw and at the same time hanging onto the feed stick, while so doing he apparently engaged the carriage which struck him and carried him into the saw. (Sawyer, Age 28, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Failure to shut off equipment. Assuming unsafe position. Possibly poor supervision Possibly disregard of instructions.
Broken Neck	There were no witnesses to this accident, but apparently the truck left the road and overturned, flattening the truck cab. There was no evidence of excessive speed or mechanical failure. (Truck driver, Age 40, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Possible fatigue.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors.
Logging and Sawmills (Continued)		
Drowning	Deceased was working on the mill pond preparing to sort logs when he either slipped or fell from the boat. Efforts to save him failed. It was noted the weather and water were extremely cold. Deceased was not wearing a life jacket as directed. (Millpond foreman, Age 33, Married, 4 Dependents.)	Improper attitude. Disregard of instructions. Failure to use safety appliances.
Coronary Sclerosis	Death was attributed to heart condition.(Boilerman, Age 51, Married, 5 Dependents.)	Natural causes.
Heart Failure	Death was attributed to a coronary condition. (Logger, Age 50, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Coronary condition.
Heart Attack	This case pending for investigation.(Chokersetter, Age 51, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Pending.
Heart Attack	Death attributed to heart failure. No evidence of strain or overexertion. (Logger, Age 55, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Natural causes.
Smelting		
Burns	Deceased and partner were preparing to bar down hopper when hot calcine blew through the hopper opening and set his clothing on fire. He was pulled to safety, but broke loose and ran back into hot calcine. (Laborer, Age 33, Single, 2 Dependents.)	Possible unsafe working procedure.
Metal Burns	Deceased was instructing his crew when he was struck by molten copper when a converter blew out. (Foreman, Age 56, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Possible failure to be aware of existing hazards. Possibly assuming unsafe position.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors
Smelting (Continued)		
Crushing Injuries	Deceased was picking wood from ore on feeder belt underneath ore bin, when bin suddenly collapsed burying him under ore. (Laborer, Age 55, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Inadequate support under bin.
	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITIES.	
Transportation		
Not Given	Deceased was killed in collision of two airplanes in flight. (Pilot, Age 36, Married, 3 Dependents)	Not Given.
Utilities, Electric and Gas		
Electrical Burns	While inserting a new pole on a high tension line, two phases were held to one side with the same rope. One phase broke causing slack in the rope, and as a result the other phase struck the linemen, fatally burning him. (Line foreman, Age 32, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Structural failure of line.
Electrocution	Deceased was engaged in tying in a new three phase line when it appears that his foot gaff came loose and he instinctively reached with his hands and came in contact with a 7200 volt line. He was not wearing safety gloves, although he had just warned an apprentice to be sure and wear rubber gloves when working on a line. Also it was thought that he possibly belted up too high on the pole. (Lineman, Age 38, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Failure to wear safety gloves. Possible improper use of safety belt. Possible slipping of foot gaff.
Electrocution	Deceased was helping to remove transformer which was situated directly beneath 100 K.V. Buss. After removing some fittings at the top of the transformer, he apparently attempted to stand up, coming in contact with 100 K.V. Buss, receiving severe shock and burns which proved fatal. (Electrician, Age 46, Married, 7 Dep.)	Possible unsafe exposure to hazard. Possible absent mindedness.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors
Utilities, Electric and Gas (Continued)		
Heart Attack	Information received to date indicates death due to heart attack. (Groundman, Age 60, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Natural Causes.
	TRADE	
Produce and Food Wholesalers		
Not Certain	Deceased was driving semi-truck and trailer, when truck apparently went off the road and burned. Body was burned beyond all recognition and it is assumed that the driver was killed instantly. There were no witnesses. (Truck driver, Age 22, Single.)	Uncertain.
Eating and Drinking Places		
Heart Attack	Death certificate indicates death due to natural causes. (Bartender, Age 57, Marital Status and Dependents not given.)	Natural Causes.
Machinery and Equipment Dealers		
Multiple Fractures and Internal Injuries	Deceased was fatally injured when he collided with another car on the highway. There were no witnesses and contributing factors are not available. (Salesmen, Age 68, Married, 1 Dep.)	Not Given.
	SERVICE	
Rooming and Boarding Houses		
Heart Failure	Cause of death contributed to heart condition.. (Clerk, Age 57, Single.)	Natural Causes.
Non-profit Membership Organizations		
Crushing Injuries	Deceased was fatally injured in head-on collision with another car. Accident was reported in error as investigation revealed deceased was not injured in the course of his employment. (Land appraiser, Age and Marital Status not given.)	Not Given.

Nature of Injury	History	Contributing Factors
	GOVERNMENT	
STATE		
Highway Department		
Smothered	Deceased was helping a laborer to push frozen material into a gravel trap. He fell into trap and smothered before he could be dug out. (Engineer, Age 24, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Not Given.
Crushing Injuries	Deceased was riding on rear of truck during the sanding operations. Truck turned off of highway and man lost his balance and fell into path of oncoming truck. Road conditions were poor as was visibility. (Truck driver, Age 29, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Slippery road conditions. Poor visibility.
Not Given	Deceased was apparently attempting to turn truck around on high grade and rear wheels went over the edge and truck rolled several hundred feet down the hillside. Employee was dead when discovered some time later. No witnesses. (Truck driver, Age 54, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Unknown
Coronary Occlusion	Death was attributed to coronary occlusion as a result of possible pre-existing heart disease aggravated by excessive strain and overexertion. (Section Foreman, Age 55, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Heart disease. Possible strain or overexertion.
Coronary Thrombosis	Death was attributed due to pre-existing heart condition. (Truck driver, Age 61, Widower.)	Natural Causes.
Other State Agency		
Not Given	Case pending investigation.	Pending.

Nature of Injury	History	Contribuing Factors
LOCAL		
Police protection		
Coronary Occlusion	Deceased became ill while attempting to subdue prisoner, resisting arrest. Was taken to the hospital and died two hours later. Death was attributed to heart failure and overexertion. (Policeman, Age 52, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Heart attack. Overexertion.
Heart Condition	Deceased died from a coronary deficiency and overexertion, while attempting to free his car from a snow ban,. (Deputy Sheriff, Age 51, Married, 6 Dependents.)	Heart disease. Overexertion.
Road, Street and Public Works.		
Crushed Head	Deceased was attempting to clean mud off the conveyor belt of an elevator grader, while conveyor was in operation and in some manner got his head caught between the belt and the roller. (Patrol Operator, Age 38, Married, 4 Dependents.)	Failure to shut off equipment. while cleaning it.
Crushing Injuries	While operating road patrol at excessive speed on slippery roads, patrol overturned, killing operator instantly. (Patrol Operator, Age 23, Single.)	Operating equipment at excessive speed. Slippery road conditions.
Coronary Thrombosis	Deceased died as a result of coronary thrombosis apparently aggravated by strain or overexertion. (Yardman, Age 59, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Possible pre-existing heart disease. Possible strain or over-exertion.
Heart Attack	Information limited, Case still pending.	Apparently Heart Attack.

COMPARISON OF ALL ACCIDENTS
BY PLAN AND TYPE OF DISABILITY

PLAN I	Number of Accidents	Per Cent of Total
Temporary Total	1,962	97.1
Permanent Partial	39	1.9
Permanent Total	0	.0
Fatal	21	1.0
TOTAL	2,022	100.0
PLAN II		
Temporary Total	7,753	99.2
Permanent Partial	42	.5
Permanent Total	0	.0
Fatal	23	.3
TOTAL	7,818	100.00
PLAN III		
Temporary Total	10,936	99.3
Permanent Partial	43	.4
Permanent Total	1	.0
Fatal	33	.3
TOTAL	11,012	100.0
ALL PLANS		
Temporary Total	20,650	99.0
Permanent Partial	124	.6
Permanent Total	1	.0
Fatal	77	.4
TOTAL	20,852	100.0

NOTE: The above table does not include transfers to a different degree of disability.

COMPARISON OF NEW FIRMS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Net Increase Each Year Over Previous Year)

Fiscal Year	Plan I	Plan II	Plan III	Total
1946-47	3	205	537	745
1947-48	9	543	330	882
1948-49	-5	655	156	806
1949-50	1	663	136	800
1950-51	0	453	255	708
1951-52	2	115	416	533
1952-53	7	-46	561	522
1953-54	4	-109	336	231
1954-55	3	213	743	959
1955-56	-2	25	511	534

NUMBER OF FIRMS CARRYING WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE
(Ten Year Comparison)

Fiscal Year	Plan I	Plan II	Plan III	Total
1946-47	47	2,062	4,921	7,030
1947-48	56	2,605	5,251	7,912
1948-49	51	3,260	5,407	8,718
1949-50	52	3,923	5,543	9,532
1950-51	52	4,376	5,812	10,240
1951-52	54	4,491	6,628	10,773
1952-53	61	4,445	6,789	11,295
1953-54	65	4,336	7,125	11,526
1954-55	68	4,549	7,868	12,485
1955-56	66	4,574	8,379	13,019

COMPARISON OF LOST TIME AND NO LOST TIME
BY
INDUSTRY
JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETERMINED
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITIES - CONT.				
LOCAL RAILWAY AND BUS LINES	16	11	5	-
PUBLICLY OPERATED	4	3	1	-
PRIVATELY OWNED	12	8	4	-
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	580	313	237	30
TRUCKING (EXCEPT LOG OR LUMBER HAULING)	288	150	125	13
COLD STORAGE PLANTS	25	18	6	1
TRUCKING AND STORAGE	124	66	54	4
WAREHOUSING	11	3	5	3
GRAIN ELEVATORS	129	74	46	9
OTHER COMBINED TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	3	2	1	-
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	58	36	19	3
BUS LINES OTHER THAN CITY AND SUBURBAN	18	12	6	-
AIR TRANSPORTATION (COMMON CARRIER)	9	7	2	-
TAXICABS	19	7	9	3
PIPE-LINE TRANSPORTATION (EXCL. NAT. GAS)	12	10	2	-
SERVICES ALLIED TO TRANSPORTATION	15	9	6	-
AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	14	9	5	-
OTHER TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	1	-	1	-
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	104	89	14	1
ELECTRIC AND GAS UTILITIES	185	126	56	3
PUBLICLY OPERATED	91	60	29	2
PRIVATELY OWNED	94	66	27	1
WATER, HEAT, AND SANITARY SERVICES (INCL. PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY OPERATED)	123	76	44	3
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS	41	29	12	-
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	40	24	15	1
SANITARY SYSTEMS	42	23	17	2
TRADE	4,331	2,849	1,266	216
WHOLESALE	535	317	185	33
SCRAP METAL SALVAGE	43	25	15	3
AUTOMOTIVE PARTS, TIRES, AND ACCESSORIES	63	39	19	5
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14	10	4	-
PRODUCE AND FOOD	99	53	36	10
ELECTRICAL GOODS AND APPLIANCES	20	16	4	-
MACHINERY, PROFESSIONAL AND SERVICE EQUIPMENT HARDWARE, AND PLUMBING AND HEATING.	39	23	12	4
PETROLEUM BULK TANK STATIONS	81	52	28	1
PACKERS AND SHIPPERS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	18	10	7	1
SALES BRANCHES, AGENTS, AND BROKERS	19	14	5	-
LIVESTOCK AUCTION COMPANIES, INCL. YARDS AND FEEDING	84	39	39	6
OTHER WHOLESALE TRADE	55	36	16	3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE COMBINED	399	271	114	14
LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS	252	163	80	9
DAIRIES	139	101	33	5
OTHER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE COMBINED	8	7	1	-
RETAIL	3,397	2,261	967	169
RETAIL GENERAL MERCHANDISE	266	177	72	17
RETAIL FOOD AND LIQUOR STORES (INCL. DAIRY PRODUCTS)	559	377	148	34
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS INCL. PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	1,073	773	244	56
RETAIL CLOTHING INCLUDING SHOES	25	16	6	3
FURNITURE, APPLIANCES, RADIO, T.V.	110	83	24	3
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	411	203	187	21
GASOLINE FILLING STATIONS	251	171	75	5
HARDWARE, IMPLEMENT AND MACHINERY DEALERS	573	381	167	25
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	129	80	44	5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	84	60	21	3
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	62	49	12	1
REAL ESTATE	22	11	9	2

COMPARISON OF LOST TIME & NO LOST TIME
BY
INDUSTRY
JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETERMINED
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	1,135	470	616	49
AGRICULTURE	1,096	452	596	48
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	9	7	2	
FORESTRY	30	11	18	1
MINERAL EXTRACTION	2,440	1,044	1,304	92
METAL MINING	1,205	320	838	47
COAL MINING	35	16	18	1
NON-METALLIC HARD-ROCK MINING	151	116	35	-
ROCK, SAND AND GRAVEL QUARRYING	46	31	13	2
OTHER NON-METALLIC MINING, AND QUARRYING	45	30	15	-
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION (INCL. OIL AND GAS FIELD CONTRACT SERVICES)	958	531	385	42
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,668	2,185	1,346	137
GENERAL CONTRACTORS, BUILDING	1,315	720	547	48
GENERAL CONTRACTORS, OTHER THAN BUILDING	1,308	805	447	56
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,042	658	351	33
STRUCTURAL STEEL ERECTION	60	35	25	-
PLUMBING, HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING	322	217	91	14
PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING	47	23	23	1
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	156	113	38	5
MASONRY, STONEWORK, PLASTERING, ETC.	138	70	66	2
LINE CONSTRUCTION (ELECTRIC OR T. AND T.)	53	25	25	3
ROOFING AND SHEET-METAL	130	82	44	4
OTHER SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	139	95	40	4
MANUFACTURING	5,213	2,877	2,144	192
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,121	743	321	57
MEAT PRODUCTS	394	247	117	30
DAIRY PRODUCTS	76	58	16	2
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING AND PRESERVING	22	13	6	3
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	140	89	42	9
BAKERY PRODUCTS	144	97	40	7
SUGAR	200	153	44	3
CONFECTIONARY	6	5	1	-
BEVERAGES	130	75	52	3
MISCELLANEOUS	10	7	3	-
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	3	2	1	-
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	3,034	1,508	1,424	102
LOGGING	904	320	562	22
SAWMILLS AND PLANING MILLS	1,929	1,057	796	76
PLYWOOD AND VENEER PLANTS	31	24	7	-
SASH AND DOOR (INCL. MILLWORK)	123	78	42	3
OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS	47	29	17	1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	17	7	10	-
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	93	66	21	6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	98	85	10	3
PETROLEUM REFINING	198	179	17	2
LEATHER PRODUCTS	1	1	-	-
STONE, GLASS, AND CLAY PRODUCTS	157	102	50	5
CEMENT	42	37	4	1
STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS	15	8	6	1
CONCRETE, GYPSUM AND PLASTER PRODUCTS	82	49	30	3
OTHER STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	18	8	10	-
METAL SMELTING, REFINING, AND ROLLING	311	64	236	11
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	95	53	37	5
MACHINERY AND MACHINERY PARTS (EXC. ELECTRICAL)	28	24	4	-
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	4	3	1	-
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	26	10	1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	9	7	2	-
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9	8	1	-
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITIES	1,105	672	393	40
RAILWAY EXPRESS SERVICE	24	12	12	-

COMPARISON OF LOST TIME AND NO LOST TIME
BY
INDUSTRY
JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETERMINED
SERVICE	1,330	799	463	68
HOTELS AND LODGING PLACES	301	181	106	14
PERSONAL SERVICES				
LAUNDRIES AND CLEANING SERVICES	116	72	42	2
OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES	20	8	11	1
BUSINESS SERVICES	57	32	23	2
AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SERVICES AND GARAGES	247	167	67	13
BLACKSMITH, WELDING AND MACHINE SHOPS	57	34	20	3
OTHER REPAIR SERVICES	23	18	5	-
MOTION PICTURES	28	17	7	4
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES	96	42	52	2
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES				
HOSPITALS - PRIVATE	242	147	77	18
OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, PRIVATE	18	11	7	-
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES - PRIVATE	32	12	19	1
ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, ETC.	50	35	12	3
OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, ETC.	12	6	5	1
NON-PROFIT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	25	14	8	3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	6	3	3	-
GOVERNMENT	1,546	941	492	113
STATE	671	431	202	38
PRISON, CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS	33	22	10	1
HOSPITALS, BOARD OF HEALTH	77	39	33	5
EDUCATION, COLLEGES, UNIVERSITY	171	118	41	12
FISH AND GAME, FORESTRY, WATER CONSERVATION	97	64	27	6
HIGHWAYS AND PARKS	207	137	60	10
OTHER STATE AGENCIES	86	51	31	4
LOCAL	875	510	290	75
POLICE PROTECTION	88	58	21	9
FIRE PROTECTION	49	35	12	2
EDUCATION	209	126	68	15
ROADS AND STREETS, INCL. SHOP	348	187	131	30
HOSPITALS	23	16	5	2
OTHER	158	88	53	17
TOTAL	20,852	11,897	8,045	910

ACCIDENT TYPE
BY
MAJOR AGENCY DIVISION

JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

Accident Type	Per Cent	Total	Agriculture and Agricultural Services	Mineral Extraction	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Government
STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	43.3	9,049	433	1,210	1,578	2,455	394	1,877	19	548	535
Objects Being Handled By Injured											
Dropped while holding		319	8	43	46	79	22	82	-	20	19
Hand tools, machines in using		1,975	92	178	355	503	68	513	4	137	125
Otherwise injured in handling		1,114	48	71	201	344	45	266	1	65	73
Objects Not Handled By Injured											
Objects handled by others		96	1	13	20	26	5	13	-	7	11
Falling or flying objects		2,961	89	588	508	870	119	492	4	161	130
Stepping on sharp objects		183	6	17	77	27	10	31	2	5	8
Other contact with sharp objects		615	37	20	107	138	36	184	3	56	34
Bumping into stationary object		573	23	58	95	133	35	132	4	46	47
Moving equipment, except motor vehicle		61	8	19	9	15	2	6	-	1	1
Other moving or rolling objects		283	8	68	29	136	10	14	-	12	6
Cave-in of excavations, etc.		74	1	34	23	8	2	2	-	-	4
Collapse of piles, structures, and equipment		93	3	13	26	22	10	15	-	1	3
Other		702	109	88	82	154	30	127	1	37	74
CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	6.5	1,365	61	282	200	403	59	212	8	67	73
Object being handled and other object		405	8	72	69	132	26	68	2	14	14
Moving equipment, except motor vehicle and other object.		65	3	41	1	10	2	6	-	2	-
In machine or machine parts		267	15	22	46	103	5	43	-	14	19
In other mechanical apparatus		179	14	44	31	54	4	22	1	3	6
Other		449	21	103	53	104	22	73	5	34	34
FALLS	21.5	4,496	327	382	799	1,016	278	914	44	290	446
On the same level		996	46	90	119	198	63	236	12	106	126
Slip (not fall)		1,312	54	116	210	277	71	351	8	82	143
From elevations		724	63	71	248	147	49	82	2	25	37
Into excavations, shafts, etc.		6	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
From moving equipment except motor vehicles		18	9	-	2	1	1	4	-	1	-
Slip or fall while stepping on, off, or over object, stairs, and steps.		1,117	43	75	177	323	84	205	19	65	126
Falls from or with animals		104	94	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	4
Falls, n.o.c.		219	18	30	38	68	10	32	2	11	10
ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE (S)	2.3	478	33	54	94	100	42	69	-	15	71
Run over or struck by		49	5	4	9	13	-	10	-	1	7
Caught between moving vehicle and other object		28	2	1	6	11	3	4	-	-	1
Collision with other moving vehicle		71	1	3	14	17	10	13	-	3	10
Collision with fixed or other object		18	-	2	2	2	6	1	-	1	4
Overturning running off road		159	9	30	28	28	14	22	-	7	21

ACCIDENT TYPE
BY
MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

Accident Type	Per Cent	Total	Agriculture and Agricultural Services	Mineral Extraction	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Government
ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES, (CONT.)											
Falls from		15	6	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	3
Struck by objects falling from or shifting load		5	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Other or not stated		133	10	13	30	25	8	19	-	3	25
STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION (Excluding Heart)	12.4	2,590	127	195	380	572	189	743	7	168	209
While lifting or lowering		1,516	72	111	207	322	118	480	3	100	103
While pushing or pulling		257	7	11	42	69	22	69	-	12	25
While holding or carrying		54	-	2	15	10	4	16	-	4	3
While using tools, machines, and equipment		143	8	18	27	37	5	29	-	4	15
Other and not stated		620	40	53	89	134	40	149	4	48	63
CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES (EXCEPT DUE TO EXPLOSION OR ELECTRICAL CAUSES)	3.0	637	25	56	225	144	17	139	1	90	40
Hot surface		89	1	3	7	17	1	23	1	27	9
Steam or hot water		101	-	8	4	30	1	30	-	25	3
Fire or flame		67	4	13	8	9	3	15	-	7	8
Ignition of combustible materials		20	2	4	5	3	-	3	-	1	2
Hot or molten metal or slag		67	-	4	15	28	2	11	-	6	1
Radiations, X-ray, or welding flash		99	5	13	32	21	3	16	-	5	4
Environmental conditions (sun, cold, dampness)		54	12	6	7	10	3	5	-	4	7
Other		140	1	5	47	26	4	36	-	15	6
INHALATION, ABSORPTION, AND SWALLOWING	1.7	362	12	53	72	82	22	65	1	32	23
Inhalation of irritating or corrosive substances		65	1	11	12	16	7	9	-	1	8
Absorption or other skin contact with irritating or corrosive substance.		245	11	35	50	53	10	47	1	27	11
Drowning		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxiation		6	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2
Other		45	-	7	9	11	5	7	-	4	2
CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	.3	66	3	5	17	12	12	10	-	5	2
Direct contact with energized (bare) parts		17	2	-	6	3	5	1	-	-	-
Through equipment with energized parts		15	-	2	3	2	1	4	-	2	1
Explosion caused by arc		2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Contact with temperature extremes caused by arc, short circuit, fire.		24	-	3	6	5	4	4	-	1	1
Other		8	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	-
EXPLOSION, FLASH-BACK, ETC.	.7	141	4	26	24	33	7	31	-	7	9
Explosion, struck by flying object		26	-	4	3	11	-	5	-	2	1
Blasting		15	-	11	2	1	-	-	-	-	1

ACCIDENT TYPE
BY
MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

ACCIDENT TYPE	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT
EXPLOSION, FLASH-BACK, ETC. (CONTINUED)											
FLASH-BACK IN LIGHTING AND FIRING		45	1	8	8	4	4	13	-	3	4
PRIMING MOTORS		8	-	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	1
EXPLOSION OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL CONTAINERS		5	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1
OTHER		42	2	2	8	16	3	8	-	2	1
OTHER AND NOT STATED	8.0	1,668	107	176	379	400	85	271	4	108	138
BITES, STINGS, INCLUDING SNAKE BITES		68	8	3	4	7	9	17	1	3	16
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE		1,193	51	122	322	307	56	191	-	69	75
HEART ATTACK, HEART DISEASE, AND STRAIN		40	3	7	4	8	1	4	-	2	11
PLANE CRASH		11	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	4
CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE		4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
OTHER, N.O.C.		239	33	29	30	48	12	39	2	26	20
NOT STATED		113	6	15	19	30	5	20	1	7	10
TOTAL		20,852	1,135	3,668	5,213	3,034	1,105	4,331	84	1,330	1,546

AGENCY
BY
ACCIDENT TYPE

ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1955-JUNE 1956

AGENCY	TYPE PER CENT	TOTAL	STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	FALLS	ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREME	INHALATION, ABSORPTION, AND SWALLOWING	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	EXPLOSION	FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	OTHER, NOT STATED OR UNCLASSIFIED.
WORKING SURFACES	15.4	3,204	169	10	2,969		37	3	1	1			14
CONTAINERS, OTHER THAN STACKED		11	11										
DITCHES, TRENCHES, EXCAVATIONS (INCLUDING FALLS INTO)		56			56								
FURNITURE		29			29								
PILES, STACKS OF MATERIAL		65	21	1	42								1
SAWHORSES		17	1		16								
RAMPS, RUNWAYS, PLATFORMS, ETC.		158	9	2	144		2						1
STAGING, SCAFFOLDS		212	28	2	176		5						1
STAIRS, STEPS		322	5		316		1						
ROOFS		37	3		30		2	2					
FLOORS		520	12		499		4	1		1			3
SIDEWALKS, CURBS		79	1		77		1						
ROADS, STREETS		97	1	1	94		1						
GROUND, - OUTDOORS, N.O.C.*		581	7	1	571								2
GROUND, - CAVE-INS OR SLIDES, OUTSIDE		35	29		6								
GROUND, - CAVE-INS, FALL OF GROUND (TUNNELS, MINES)		18	16		2								
GROUND, - TUNNELS, MINES, N.O.C.		38			38								
POLES, TREES, OTHER VERTICLE WORKING SURFACES		20	2		15		1						2
BED (OR BACK) OF STATIONARY VEHICLE		203	4		198								1
RUNNING BOARD, STEPS, FENDER, ETC. OF STATIONARY VEHICLES		247	6	2	235		3						1
ELEVATED WORKING SURFACES, N.O.C.		46	5		29		11						1
ALL OTHERS, N.O.C. OR NOT STATED		413	8	1	396		6		1				1
HAND TOOLS	12.9	2,701	2,334	43	62		140	112		1	5		4
ABRASIVE STONE OR WHEEL		28	28										
AXE, PICK		232	229	1	2								
BAR, (CROW, PEELING, ETC.)		151	124	4	5		18						
CANT HOOK, PEAVY		39	24	1	9		5						
CHISEL		49	49										
CLEAVER OR HAND CHOPPERS		5	4				1						
CLIMBING SPURS		14	6		8								
CUTTER - PAPER (HAND OPERATED)		6	6										
DRILL - PNEUMATIC		3	2				1						
DRILL - ELECTRIC		77	69	2	2		3			1			
DRILL - OTHER OR UNSPECIFIED		20	17	1	1		1						
EXPLOSIVE HAND TOOLS		5	5										
FILE		8	7				1						
FORK, N.O.C.		18	13				5						

*N.O.C. - NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

AGENCY
BY
ACCIDENT TYPE

ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

AGENCY	PER CENT	TOTAL	STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	FALLS	ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	INHALATION, ABSORPTION, AND SWALLOWING	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	EXPLOSION	FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	OTHER, NOT STATED OR UNCLASSIFIED
HAND TOOLS (CONTINUED)													
HAMMER - AIR (JACKHAMMER, ETC.)		61	45	6			10						
HAMMER - SLEDGE		84	77	1			6						
HAMMER - HAND		325	323	1			1						
HOOK		39	33		3		3						
ICE PICK		15	15										
JACK		66	51	6	3		5						1
KNIFE		389	389										
PENS OR PENCILS		8	8										
PIKE, PICAROON		16	11		2		3						
PLIER, PINCER		13	13										
PUNCH		23	23										
SAW - CHAIN OR DRAG		99	85	2	6		3	1			2		
SAW - HAND		30	29		1								
SAW - SKILL		32	30	2									
SAW - OTHER OR UNSPECIFIED		25	23		1		1						
SCISSORS, SHEARS		6	6										
SCREW-DRIVER		37	35		1		1						
SHOVEL, SPADE		41	18	1			21						1
TIRE IRON		21	16		2		3						
TAMPER		6	6										
TONG		23	16	6									1
TORCH - BLOW OR ACETYLENE		35	21					13			1		
WEDGE		9	9										
WELDING TOOLS		181	82					97			1		1
WRENCH		292	239	6	12		35						
OTHER OR NOT STATED		170	148	3	4		13	1			1		
TREES, LOGS, LUMBER	7.9	1,657	1,077	133	209		220	1	5	1	1	2	8
TREES AND SNAGS		171	146	13			10						2
LOGS		389	181	30	138		38				1		1
BRANCHES		110	96		9		1		2			1	1
LUMBER		831	558	77	51		135	1	3	1		1	4
PLYWOOD PANELS		12	8				4						
STALKS, VINES		1	1										
TIMBERS		143	87	13	11		32						
MACHINES	7.1	1,476	986	305	58	2	102	10		4	1	1	7
BALER, HAY		22	11	8	2		1						
BUFFER OR POLISHER		21	16	1			3			1			
EXTRACTOR		7	6	1									
COMBINE		18	7	3	4		4						

AGENCY
BY
ACCIDENT TYPE

ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

AGENCY	PER CENT	TOTAL	STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	FALLS	ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREME	INHALATION, ABSORPTION, AND SWALLOWING	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	EXPLOSION	FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	OTHER, NOT STATED OR UNCLASSIFIED
MACHINES (CONTINUED)													
CRUSHER OR CHOPPER, FOOD		6	3	2	1								
CRUSHER, N.O.C.		23	8	8	5		1						1
CUTTER, POWER OPERATED, N.O.C.		7	5	2									
DRILL, METAL OR WOOD		29	22	4	1		2						
DRILL, ROCK OR EARTH		53	39	6	2		6						
FILLER, CAPPER, WASHER, BOTTLE		3	2	1									
GRINDER OR ABRASIVE WHEEL		259	251	6			1						1
GRINDER, FOOD		7	1	6									
GRINDER, N.O.C.		9	8	1									
HARVESTER, N.O.C. OR NOT STATED		5	3	1	1								
HOG MILL		3	3										
IMPLEMENTS, FARM, N.O.C. OR NOT STATED		22	10	8	1	1	2						
IRONER, FLAT OR MANGLE		3	2					1					
JOINTER		32	16	15			1						
LATHE, METAL		14	13	1									
LATHE, WOOD		3	2	1									
LOADER, N.O.C. (EXCEPT EARTH)		4	1	2	1								
LOG CARRIAGE		23	13	2	6		2						
MIXER, CONCRETE OR PLASTER		15	3	11			1						
MIXER, OTHER		4	2	2									
MOLDER, WOOD		8	5	2	1								
MOWER, HAY		15	10	3			2						
MOWER, LAWN		15	7	5	1		2						
MOWER, N.O.C.		2	1					1					
MUCKING MACHINE		23	13	8	1		1						
OFFICE MACHINES, (EXC. TYPEWRITERS)		3	1	2									
PILE DRIVER		4	2	2									
PLANER, WOOD		42	17	23	1		1						
PLOW, HARROW, CULTIVATOR, LAND LEVELER		8	5	2			1						
PRESS - METAL		5	4	1									
PRESS - CLOTHING		6		1				5					
PRESS - PRINTING (ALL TYPES)		10	1	9									
RAKE, AGRICULTURAL		7	2	1	3								1
ROUTER		8	7	1									
SANDERS, (ALL TYPES)		46	44	2									
SAWS - METAL		16	15				1						
SAW, BAND - WOOD		6	4	2									
SAW, CIRCULAR - WOOD		42	31	9	1		1						

AGENCY
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ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

AGENCY	PER CENT	TOTAL	STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	FALLS	ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	INHALATION, ABSORPTION, AND SWALLOWING	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	EXPLOSION	FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	OTHER, NOT STATED OR UNCLASSIFIED
MACHINES (CONTINUED)													
SAW, CUT-OFF - WOOD		13	13										
SAW, EDGER - WOOD		40	35	3	2								
SAW, OTHER OR NOT STATED - WOOD		143	104	29	7		3						
SAW, MEAT		14	12	1	1								
SEWING MACHINE		4	2	2									
SHAPER - WOOD		3	2	1									
SLICER - FOOD		48	44	4									
SLUSHER		10	7	2			1						
STACKER - HAY		3		1	2								
TRENCHER OR DIGGER, N.O.C.		9	7	1	1								
WASHER - CLOTHES		21	8	3			8	1					1
WELDER, MACHINE, N.O.C.		8	4	1			2			1			
WRAPPER		6	2	4									
MISCL. MACHINES, N.O.C. OR NOT STATED		296	130	88	13	1	55	2		2	1	1	3
VEHICLES	6.8	1,421	394	191	188	474	119	8	2	3	7		35
MOTOR VEHICLES, HIGHWAY													
AUTOMOBILE		286	73	36	9	127	34	3		2	1		1
TRUCK		466	102	41	55	234	25		1	1	1		6
BUS		6	3	1	1	1							
MOTORCYCLE		2				2							
OTHER N.O.C. OR NOT STATED		3				3							
OTHER THAN HIGHWAY													
TRACTOR		196	49	18	48	57	7	4	1		4		8
CARRIER, HYSTER, ETC.		18	7	2	2	6	1						
LIFT TRUCKS, STACKERS, ETC.		43	13	6	8	12	4						
ROAD GRADER, SCOOPMOBILE, ETC.		52	5	9	8	26	3						1
OTHER INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS, MOTOR DRIVEN, N.O.C.		10	2	1		6	1						
OTHER POWER OPERATED VEHICLES													
R.R. TRAIN, LOCOMOTIVE, CARS, ETC.		43	13	11	13		3						3
MINE CARS, MOTORS, ETC.		99	32	52	9		4						2
WATERCRAFT		1						1					
AIRCRAFT		18	5				1				1		11
OTHER		7	5		2								
INDUSTRIAL VEHICLES, HAND OR FOOT OPERATED													
HAND TRUCKS		40	27	1	4		8						
WHEELBARROW		21	8		1		11						1
OTHERS, N.O.C., OR NOT STATED		48	28	5	6		9						
ALL OTHER VEHICLES		62	22	8	22		8						2

AGENCY
BY
ACCIDENT TYPE

ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1955–JUNE 1956

AGENCY	PER CENT	TOTAL	STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	FALLS	ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREME	INHALATION, ABSORPTION, AND SWALLOWING	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	EXPLOSION	FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	OTHER, NOT STATED OR UNCLASSIFIED
FLYING PARTICLES, UNASSIGNED	5.3	1,102	11									1,091	
CONTAINERS (PORTABLE, BOTH EMPTY AND FULL)	5.1	1,066	367	47	87		545	2	1		11	1	5
BAG		18	2		1		15						
BAGGAGE		4			1		3						
BALE		45	16	1	5		22						1
BARREL		111	39	14	9		46		1		2		
BASKET		7	2				4	1					
BOTTLE		56	41	1	3		3				8		
BOX		308	90	10	36		171						1
CAN		115	62	7	5		41						
BUNDLE		34	13	1	2		18						
DRUM		14	4	1			9						
KEG		16	7				9						
PAIL, BUCKET		22	9		4		8	1					
REEL, ROLL		41	15	3	3		20						
SACK		131	17	2	10		102						
OTHERS, N.O.C. OR NOT STATED		144	50	7	8		74				1	1	3
CHEMICALS, HOT & INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE	3.9	821	25		7		1	352	327		37	66	5
CHEMICALS (235)													
ACIDS		34							34				
ALKALIES		71	3						59			9	
CARBON MONOXIDE		5							5				
EXPLOSIVES		5							1		4		
NATURAL GAS		6						1	1		4		
GASOLINE		33	1					14	11		7		
OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS		28						5	15		7		1
ALL OTHERS		53	2				1	4	39		4	3	
HOT SUBSTANCES (345)													
FAT AND GREASE		28						28					
ASPHALT, TAR, PITCH		49	1		2			44	1			1	
HOT OR MOLTEN METAL (INCL. SLAG)		82	1		1			71			4	5	
STEAM OR HOT WATER		84			1			83					
FIRE AND FLAME		46						39			7		
OTHERS N.O.C. OR NOT STATED		56	1		2			53					
DUSTS		44	3					1	13			24	3
RADIATIONS		3						3					
FOODS		13	3		1			4	4			1	
POISONOUS PLANTS		13	1						11				1
INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES (168)													
CEMENT		39	7						17			15	

AGENCY
BY
ACCIDENT TYPE

ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

AGENCY	PER CENT	TOTAL	STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	FALLS	ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	INHALATION, ABSORPTION, AND SWALLOWING	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	EXPLOSION	FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	OTHER, NOT STATED OR UNCLASSIFIED
CHEMICAL, HOT & INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES													
INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES (CONTINUED)													
CLEANING COMPOUND		4						1	3				
INSECTICIDES, SPRAYS, FUMIGANTS		7							7				
PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUER		10							8			2	
SOAP, DETERGENTS, DISHWATER		22							22				
SOLVENTS, N.O.C.		11							11				
SMOKE, FUMES, N.O.C.		27							27				
OTHER OR UNSPECIFIED.		48	2					1	39			6	
ELEVATORS, HOISTING APPARATUS, CONVEYORS (GRAND TOTAL)	2.8	590	322	179	38		44		1	3	1		2
ELEVATORS (TOTAL)	.1	34	10	16	6		2						
PASSENGER		3		1	2								
FREIGHT		13	6	6			1						
MANLIFT		3		1	1		1						
PORTABLE ELEVATOR OR MATERIAL HOIST (SKIPS, CONSTRUCTION)		1		1									
MINE OR QUARRY CAGE		3		1	2								
OTHER N.O.C. OR NOT STATED		11	4	6	1								
HOISTING APPARATUS (TOTAL)	1.0	220	138	45	9		23			3	1		1
BOOM TYPE CRANE - MOBILE (INCL. TRUCK, TRACTOR, POWER SHOVEL)		53	30	9	6		5			3			
CRANES, N.O.C.		16	9	1	1		5						
GIN POLE DERRICK OR GIN POLE		7	4	1			2						
DERRICK, OTHER OR NOT STATED		3	1	2									
CHAIN HOIST, CHAIN BLOCK, OR BLOCK AND TACKLE		15	7	4			4						
CAR HOIST OR LIFT		8	7	1									
HOISTS, N.O.C. OR NOT STATED		54	35	17	1						1		
YARDING EQUIPMENT		64	45	10	1		7						1
OIL WELL DRILLING STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT (TOTAL)	1.0	214	113	75	12		13						1
DERRICK, DRILLING RIG		7	4	2	1								
HOISTING UNITS		35	16	15	4								
DRILLING EQUIPMENT		129	71	45	4		9						
OTHER		43	22	13	3		4						1
WELL DRILLING APPARATUS, OTHER THAN OIL WELL	.0	10	6	4									
CONVEYORS (TOTAL)	.5	112	55	39	11		6		1				
BELT		15	2	12	1								
CHAIN		15	10		3		2						

AGENCY
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ACCIDENT TYPE

ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

AGENCY	PER CENT	TOTAL	STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	FALLS	ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREME	INHALATION, ABSORPTION, AND SWALLOWING	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	EXPLOSION	FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	OTHER, NOT STATED OR UNCLASSIFIED
ELEVATORS, HOISTING APPARATUS, CONVEYORS, (CONTINUED)													
CONVEYORS													
LIVE ROLLS, ROLLER		13	10	3									
SCREW		6	4	2									
OTHERS, N.O.C. OR NOT STATED		63	29	22	7		4		1				
MOTION OR PRESSURE	1.6	351	4	2	39	2	268		2				34
REPEATED MOTION OR PRESSURE		64	2			2	35		2				23
SUDDEN MOTION		97	2	1	14		72						8
AWKWARD POSITION		190		1	25		161						3
ANIMALS	1.6	342	127	4	110		15		3			1	82
CATTLE		101	85	1	1		5		3				6
DOGS		38											38
HORSES		164	34	3	107		8					1	11
INSECTS		21											21
SNAKES & REPTILES		1											1
ALL OTHERS		17	8		2		2						5
LADDERS	1.0	205	10	4	183		7						1
FIXED		15			15								
PORTABLE		69	4	3	56		5						1
LADDERS, FALLING OR SLIPPING		80	6		73		1						
LADDERS, BREAKING		11			11								
OTHER OR UNSPECIFIED		30		1	28		1						
PUMPS AND PRIME MOVERS	.6	124	67	24	5		21	6		1	4		
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	.6	119	27	8	3		17	11	1	46	6		
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS (SUN, COLD, HEAT, NOISE, LIGHTNING, AIR PRESSURE)	.4	79			4		1	53	1	3	6		11
BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS	.3	74	23	5	2		8	23			11		2
MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION APP.	.4	77	25	39	3		8					1	1
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES	23.8	4,959	2,980	368	403		906	57	11	3	47	50	134
ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT		54	42	8	1		2						1
BEAM - CONCRETE, STEEL, WOOD		44	27	5	5		6						1
BIN, BUNKER		5	2	2	1								
BRICK, BUILDING BLOCK, TILE, ETC.		60	34	2	2		21					1	

AGENCY
BY
ACCIDENT TYPE

ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

AGENCY	PER CENT	TOTAL	STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	FALLS	ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	INHALATION, ABSORPTION, AND SWALLOWING	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	EXPLOSION	FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	OTHER, NOT STATED OR UNCLASSIFIED
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES (CONTINUED)													
BUILDING OR STRUCTURE - IN COURSE OF ERECTION OR DEMOLITION		52	13		34		4						1
CABLE, CHAIN OR ROPE		131	80	30	8		8					1	4
CASTING OR FORGING		13	8	1			4						
CHUTE		28	11	6	7		3	1					
CONTAGIOUS DISEASE		1											1
DISHES, PANS, CUTLERY		50	35	1			3	10			1		
DOOR, GATE		236	127	71	10		28						
FENCES		14	7		5								2
FIREARMS		3									1		2
MEAT, BONES, SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS		95	39	1	5		43		5				2
FRAMES, FORMS		89	41	5	17		26						
FURNITURE, N.O.C.		208	88	18	32		69						1
GLASS, N.O.C.		157	151				1				1	2	2
HAY OR STRAW		7	3				3					1	
HOOK		16	16										
HOSE		42	18		12		5	6					1
STOCK PARTS, MACHINES, VEHICLES, ETC.		162	73	18	9		62						
METAL STOCK, SHEET, SCRAP, ETC.		317	217	17	9		35	2				35	2
NAIL, SPIKE, TACK		258	255		2				1				
OVEN, FURNACE, STOVE, HEATER, ETC.		86	12	1	3		24	18			28		
PERSON INJURED (COLLAPSE HEART FAILURE - NO CAUSE INDICATED)		54			1		3	1					49
PERSON OTHER THAN INJURED		125	65		5		37		1				17
PIPE		246	139	31	29		36	7		2			2
POLE OR POST		95	61	5	8		21						
RACK OR SHELF		37	19	8	5		5						
RADIO, T.V.		5			1		4						
REFRIGERATOR, DEEP FREEZE		36	8	4	2		22						
SAFETY APPLIANCES		8	3	1	3								1
STATIONARY OBJECT, N.O.C.		94	92		1		1						
STONE, ROCK		567	431	11	63		42				6	10	4
TANK		46	13	6	11		15				1		
TIRE AND/OR WHEEL		182	77	6	12		83				3		1
TRAY		16	6	1	1		8						
WINDOW		24	17	2			3						2
WIRE, NOT ELECTRICALLY CHARGED		81	68	1	4		4		1				3
ALL OTHERS, N.O.C.		1,215	682	106	95		275	12	3	1	6		35
UNCLASSIFIED, INSUFFICIENT DATA	2.3	486	75	11	116		128	3	7		4	1	139

NATURE OF INJURY
BY
BODY LOCATION

JULY 1955 – JUNE 1956

Nature of Injury / Body Part	Per Cent	Total	Eyes	Head, Face and Neck	Back and Spine	Trunk	Arms	Hands and Wrists	Fingers	Legs	Feet and Ankles	Toes	Body N.O.C.* or Not Stated
AMPUTATION, LOSS OF, LOSS OF USE OF	.7	150	5	25	-	1	4		109	1		5	
Amputation, severance		120				1	4		109	1		5	
Loss of tooth		24		24									
Loss of eye		5	5										
Loss of use of, paralysis		1		1									
BURNS AND SCALDS	4.6	951	273	119	9	18	124	195	53	61	54		45
Chemical burns		201	123	17	3	8	11	15	7	11	3		3
Radiation burns		119	106	3	1	2		3	1	1	1		1
Metal burns		68	18	11			4	9	2	5	15		4
Other burns and scalds		563	26	88	5	8	109	168	43	44	35		37
CUTS, LACERATIONS, PUNCTURES, ETC.	22.5	4,698	140	738	22	47	270	880	1,828	403	314	30	26
Agrasion or scrape		128	29	12	6	4	7	21	17	29	2		1
Imbedded splinter or chip[1]		473		24	1	8	37	122	240	31	7		3
Animal or insect bite		67	2	5	1	2	8	10	8	21	3		7
Blister		17					1	7	4		4	1	
Infections from cuts, etc.		316	1	3		1	23	103	150	17	14	1	3
Cuts, lacerations, punctures, N.O.C.		3,697	108	694	14	32	194	617	1,409	305	284	28	12
STRAINS, SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS (Excluding Heart)	27.0	5,635		171	3,216	305	519	249	130	391	618	12	24
Strain or sprain		4,776		142	2,675	253	413	232	102	328	601	8	22
Dislocation		759		27	534	50	59	10	25	38	10	4	2
Bursitis, synovitis, and tenosynovitis[2]		77			1		45	6		23	2		
Other[3]		23		2	6	2	2	1	3	2	5		
CRUSHING INJURIES	2.3	486		3	3	8	8	36	341	4	22	46	15
Multiple or major		58		3	1	5	4	10	11	3	3	3	15
Others		428			2	3	4	26	330	1	19	43	
FRACTURES	9.4	1,959		148	74	380	167	150	401	159	239	237	4
HERNIA	1.4	279				279							
INDUSTRIAL DISEASES[4]	1.5	310	19	31		45	11	72	46	13	20	5	48
Dermatitis & other skin disease		56		4			4	25		5	3		15
Ear, hearing defects		5		5									
Eyes		7	7										
Heat exhaustion, sunstroke, frost bite, etc.		46		7				4	8		10	3	14
Poisoning, infections		184	12	9		45	7	43	37	7	6		18

NATURE OF INJURY BY BODY LOCATION

JULY 1955 - JUNE 1956

Nature of Injury / Body Part	Per Cent	Total	Eyes	Head, Face, and Neck	Back and Spine	Trunk	Arms	Hands and Wrists	Fingers	Legs	Feet and Ankles	Toes	Body N.O.C.* or Not Stated
Industrial Diseases (Continued)													
Other		12		6					1	1	1	2	1
BRUISES AND CONTUSIONS	16.3	3,409	107	177	222	424	446	301	359	709	412	139	113
Bruises and contusions		3,321	107	174	220	423	434	292	337	683	404	135	112
Infection resulting from bruises and contusions		88		3	2	1	12	9	22	26	8	4	1
NATURE OF INJURY, OTHER	11.6	2,409	1,992	90	9	92	10	7	10	15	4		180
Drowning		1											1
Asphyxiation		11											11
Electrocution		3											3
Concussion		45		45									
Shock		24											24
Heart disease, Strain, Cerebral Hemorrage, Embolism and Stroke[5]		42				42							
Fainting, Dizziness, Epileptic Seizure		8											8
Foreign Body in Eye		1,978	1,978										
Internal Injuries		41		6		28							7
Other Injuries, N.O.C.		256	14	39	9	22	10	7	10	15	4		126
Injury Not Given	2.7	566	23	59	99	62	58	31	39	74	37	8	76
TOTAL		20,852	2,559	1,561	3,654	1,661	1,617	1,921	3,316	1,830	1,720	482	531
Per Cent of Total	100.0		12.3	7.5	17.5	8.0	7.8	9.2	15.9	8.8	8.2	2.3	2.5

*N.O.C. - Not Otherwise Classified

1. Excludes imbedded objects in eye, see foreign body in eye.

2. Classified as such only when resulting from a single injury.

3. Injury not stated or not otherwise classified, due to overexertion, sudden or awkward movement.

4. Diseases or injury usually resulting from continuous or repeated contact with an object, substance or otherwise injurious matter or condition. Generally, the results would be termed as an occupational disease. Cases reported not necessarily compensable under the Montana Law.

5. Cardio-vascular diseases, heart disease, cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, or stroke, cause of which not necessarily result of industrial disease or accident.

SPECIAL NOTE: In multiple injury cases, the nature of the most severe is classified unless they are major or extreme cases, then they are classified as multiple injuries only. The same method applies to classification of the injured member or area of the body.

MAJOR INDUSTRY BY COUNTY

JULY 1955-JUNE 1956

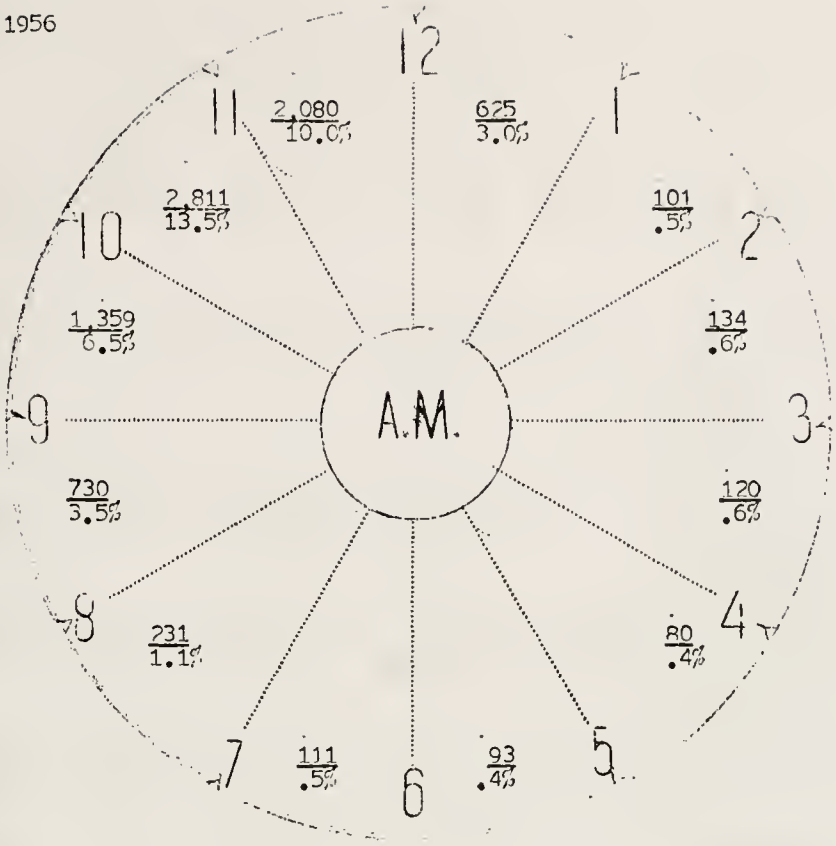
County	Per Cent	Total	Agriculture and Agricultural Services	Mineral Extraction	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service	Government
Beaverhead	1.8	376	138	82	31	13	8	75	-	9	20
Big Horn	.8	171	40	26	22	20	7	41	-	6	9
Blaine	1.1	229	58	21	34	34	10	47	-	6	19
Broadwater	.5	95	25	14	6	16	6	18	-	2	8
Carbon	.7	150	4	43	27	14	10	38	-	4	10
Carter	.2	49	-	14	19	3	6	4	-	-	3
Cascade	8.8	1,833	104	12	451	267	128	574	18	162	117
Chouteau	1.0	199	54	10	48	5	16	38	1	8	19
Custer	1.7	358	21	17	61	24	28	125	3	35	44
Daniels	.2	47	4	9	7	1	3	16	-	3	4
Dawson	1.3	274	4	68	74	11	26	50	-	28	13
Deer Lodge	2.0	416	5	10	36	174	11	58	4	18	100
Fallon	.9	188	-	93	40	4	23	20	-	5	3
Fergus	1.7	345	43	18	42	39	29	110	-	17	47
Flathead	7.3	1,527	26	13	277	710	57	299	4	63	78
Gallatin	3.9	813	45	9	119	253	33	172	1	62	119
Garfield	.1	20	4	4	2	1	4	3	-	1	1
Glacier	2.0	426	21	114	82	27	21	68	-	75	18
Golden Valley	.1	12	-	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	5
Granite	.9	182	11	98	8	37	5	9	-	3	11
Hill	1.9	388	12	11	112	21	26	145	1	18	42
Jefferson	.5	104	13	32	10	2	1	13	-	6	27
Judith Basin	.2	50	21	1	5	-	2	8	-	1	12
Lake	1.2	256	14	-	40	126	7	37	-	3	29
Lewis and Clark	4.7	986	48	39	203	173	58	208	19	88	150
Liberty	.6	128	8	2	81	6	4	22	-	2	3
Lincoln	3.2	661	10	19	57	487	21	25	1	18	23
Madison	.5	98	32	7	15	1	2	15	-	10	16
McCone	.1	27	1	1	5	5	7	4	-	-	4
Meagher	.8	165	59	-	33	53	4	8	-	-	8
Mineral	.9	197	5	1	16	166	1	2	-	1	5

1-Includes utilities that are publicly operated

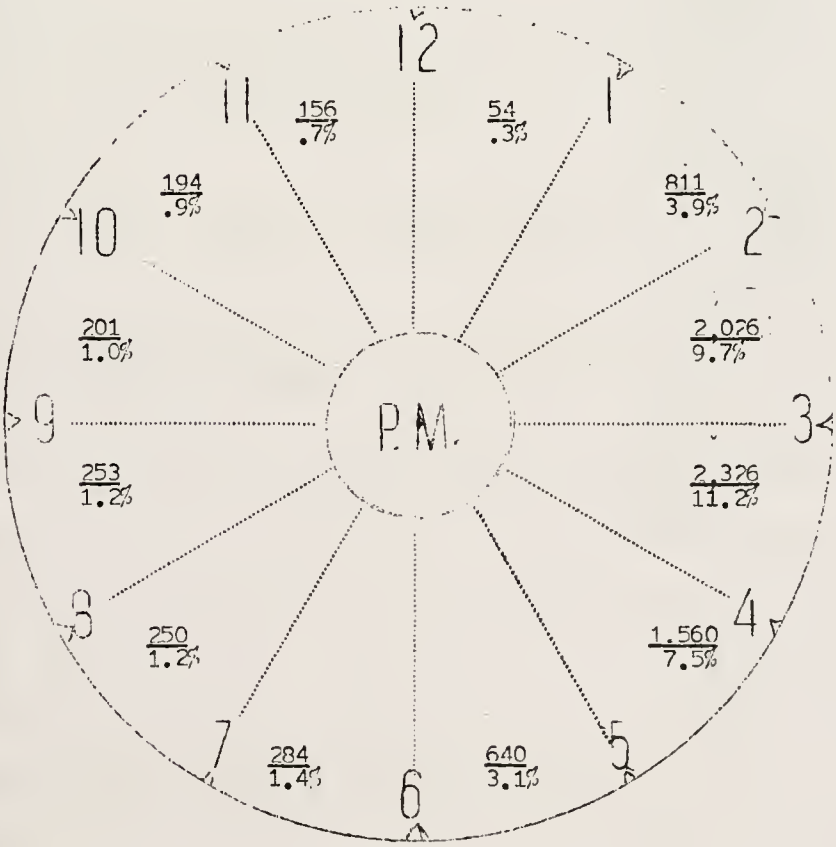
MAJOR INDUSTRY BY COUNTY JULY 1955-JUNE 1956			INDUSTRY DIVISION								
COUNTY	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES[1]	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT
MISSOULA	8.6	1,799	29	13	246	840	62	360	2	126	121
MUSSELSHELL	.4	81	5	46	9	3	4	8	-	2	4
PARK	2.0	408	29	1	33	208	14	70	-	22	31
PETROLEUM	.1	17	8	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
PHILLIPS	.5	110	5	9	22	5	9	40	-	6	14
PONDERA	.6	114	5	18	23	10	9	36	-	7	6
POWDER RIVER	.1	23	5	9	6	1	-	2	-	-	-
POWELL	1.7	347	41	162	35	55	4	20	-	3	27
PRAIRIE	.1	29	1	6	5	-	6	6	-	-	5
RAVALLI	.8	175	7	6	30	79	7	31	-	5	10
RICHLAND	1.2	257	4	3	25	73	21	86	-	21	24
ROOSEVELT	1.0	201	2	65	41	7	16	41	1	9	19
ROSEBUD	.6	119	23	43	7	8	8	18	-	4	8
SANDERS	1.7	348	6	1	89	205	3	7	-	31	6
SHERIDAN	.3	64	6	13	9	6	3	13	1	2	11
SILVER BOW	9.3	1,937	5	810	223	298	66	339	6	107	83
STILLWATER	.9	188	20	120	5	6	6	17	1	4	9
SWEET GRASS	.2	42	10	4	12	2	4	4	-	2	4
TETON	.9	178	28	36	27	7	18	44	-	6	12
TOOLE	1.4	298	3	69	43	67	25	61	-	9	21
TREASURE	.1	18	2	3	2	1	3	4	-	2	1
VALLEY	1.3	275	23	17	110	7	27	46	-	22	23
WHEATLAND	.3	59	7	8	9	3	3	15	-	1	13
WIBAUX	.4	82	-	59	13	1	1	5	-	3	-
YELLOWSTONE	13.4	2,803	27	104	666	602	205	789	21	266	123
OUT OF STATE	.4	91	1	13	10	25	15	12	-	13	2
NOT GIVEN	.1	19	3	5	3	1	1	3	-	3	-
TOTAL	100.0	20,852	1,135	2,440	3,668	5,213	1,105	4,331	84	1,330	1,546

1 - INCLUDES UTILITIES THAT ARE PUBLICLY OPERATED.

TIME OF INJURY
ALL INDUSTRIES
JULY 1955—JUNE 1956



IN 3,622 CASES (17.3%) THE TIME OF THE INJURY WAS UNKNOWN OR NOT STATED.



SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
BY
AGE GROUP
JULY 1955-JUNE 1956

AGE GROUP	FEMALE				MALE				Total Both Sexes	Per Cent of Grand Total
	Total	Single	Married	Status Unknown	Total	Single	Married	Status Unknown		
Under 14					14	14			14	.1
14-15	6	6			57	57			63	.3
16-17	52	47	4	1	263	244	9	10	315	1.5
18-19	67	55	10	2	726	607	96	23	793	3.8
20-24	97	53	41	3	2,203	947	1,169	87	2,300	11.0
25-29	82	26	52	4	2,687	529	2,049	109	2,769	13.3
30-34	143	33	106	4	2,577	330	2,144	103	2,720	13.0
35-39	147	32	109	6	2,432	301	2,057	74	2,579	12.5
40-44	139	31	94	14	2,205	251	1,873	81	2,344	11.2
45-49	127	39	84	4	1,783	257	1,471	55	1,910	9.2
50-54	140	50	85	5	1,239	224	964	51	1,379	6.6
55-59	118	48	66	4	778	143	601	34	896	4.2
60-64	86	48	36	2	586	149	415	22	672	3.2
65-69	28	20	7	1	299	88	202	9	327	1.6
70-74	7	3	4		114	26	84	4	121	.6
75 and over	1	1			30	12	16	2	31	.1
Age not reported	181	55	93	33	1,438	315	921	202	1,619	7.8
Total	1,421	547	791	83	19,431	4,494	14,071	815	20,852	100.0
Per Cent of Total	6.8	2.6	3.8	.4	93.1	21.6	67.5	3.9	100.0	

NOTE: Persons widowed and divorced classified as single.
Persons separated but not divorced classified as married.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT FUND
PREMIUM INCOME FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR
1931 - 1956

June 30th, 1931	$ 370,750.72
June 30th, 1932	328,498.80
June 30th, 1933	336,662.81
June 30th, 1934	512,292.02
June 30th, 1935	920,485.30
June 30th, 1936	1,005,779.17
June 30th, 1937	1,206,931.11
June 30th, 1938	1,258,643.67
June 30th, 1939	1,082,587.32
June 30th, 1940	1,241,569.01
June 30th, 1941	1,265,072.17
June 30th, 1942	1,410,694.61
June 30th, 1943	1,499,757.23
June 30th, 1944	1,576,705.31
June 30th, 1945	1,600,681.99
June 30th, 1946	1,570,817.12
June 30th, 1947	1,797,236.47
June 30th, 1948	1,831,813.07
June 30th, 1949	1,668,199.90
June 30th, 1950	1,612,628.17
June 30th, 1951	1,445,679.60
June 30th, 1952	1,502,604.14
June 30th, 1953	1,906,159.02
June 30th, 1954	2,074,812.39
June 30th, 1955	2,190,484.16
June 30th, 1956	2,395,716.56

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1956

	PLAN I	PLAN II	PLAN III	ALL PLANS
Number Fatal Accidents	21	23	33	77
Number Permanent Total Accidents			1	1
Number Permanent Partial Accidents	39	42	43	124
Number Temporary Total Accidents	1,962	7,753	10,935	20,650
Total Number Accidents Reported	2,022	7,818	11,012	20,852
Number Accidents No Compensation Paid	1,014	6,573	9,553	17,140
Disbursed for Funeral Expenses	$ 7,186.99	$ 4,278.00	$ 9,638.00	$ 21,102.99
Disbursed for Medical Expenses	44,923.65	264,836.02	346,883.74	656,643.41
Disbursed for Hospital Expenses	23,227.15	140,236.65	235,060.07	398,523.87
Disbursed for Fatal Accidents	150,287.48	174,849.94	275,610.93	600,748.35
Disbursed for Permanent Total Disability	11,749.25	33,290.27	83,980.44	129,019.96
Disbursed for Permanent Partial Disability	212,253.34	492,653.88	1,320.776.60	2,025,684.02
Disbursed for Temporary Total Disability	260,481.41	341,509.56	428,190.31	1,030,181.28
Disbursed for Temporary Partial Disability			12,969.19	12,969.19
Disbursed for Hearings, Proceedings and Medical Examinations.			32,488.90	32,488.90
Disbursed for Second Injury Fund	1,000.00		1,500.00	2,500.00
Total Disbursed	$ 711,109.47	$1,451,654.32	$2,747,098.18	$4,909,861.97

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR FORTY-ONE YEAR PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1956

	PLAN I	PLAN II	PLAN III	ALL PLANS
Number Fatal Accidents	1,768	531	1,247	3,546
Number Permanent Total Accidents	146	45	152	343
Number Permanent Partial Accidents	4,076	2,675	4,858	11,609
Number Temporary Total Accidents	87,190	133,007	200,459	420,656
Total Number Accidents Reported	93,180	136,258	206,716	436,154
Number Accidents No Compensation Paid	51,280	110,945	158,713	320,938
Disbursed for Funeral Expenses	$ 209,716.05	$ 70,481.69	$ 194,097.06	$ 474,294.80
Disbursed for Medical Expenses	458,181.54	2,967,053.31	4,948,274.69	8,373,509.54
Disbursed for Hospital Expenses	234,957.35	1,220,547.92	2,342,215.85	3,797,721.12
Disbursed for Fatal Accidents	5,117,091.62	1,813,499.39	4,764,693.88	11,695,284.89
Disbursed for Permanent Total Disability	532,759.92	214,940.43	975,795.22	1,723,495.57
Disbursed for Permanent Partial Disability	4,143,801.44	3,752,363.69	12,592,093.02	20,488,258.15
Disbursed for Temporary Total Disability	9,555,094.23	4,774,691.08	7,882,234.69	22,212,020.00
Disbursed for Temporary Partial Disability			127,362.76	127,362.76
Disbursed for Hearings, Proceedings, and Medical Examinations			438,483.02	438,483.02
Disbursed for Second Injury Fund	9,500.00	7,000.00	8,500.00	25,000.00
Total Disbursed	$ 20,261,102.15	$14,820,577.51	$ 34,273,750.19	$ 69,355,429.85

CLAIMS FILED BY INDIVIDUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES*
40th YEAR

COMPANY	TOTAL
Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.	64
American Automobile Insurance Co.	1
American Casualty Co.	82
American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.	39
Anchor Casualty Co.	11
Argonaut Underwriters Ins. Co.	15
Consolidated Underwriters	3
Continental Casualty Co.	21
Electric Mutual Liability Insurance Co.	1
Employer's Fire Insurance Co.	1
Employer's Liability Assurance Corp.	21
Employer's Mutual Liability Insurance Co.	34
Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York	23
Fireman's Fund Indemnity Co.	54
General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corp.	14
Globe Indemnity Co.	8
Great American Indemnity Co. of New York	13
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.	47
Mine Indemnity Co.	4
Houston American Insurance Co.	3
Indemnity Co. of North America	6
Industrial Indemnity Co.	24
Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.	26
Liberty National Insurance Co.	466
London Guarantee and Accident Co.	10
Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Co.	9
Maryland Casualty Co.	12
Metropolitan Casualty Co.	1
National Automobile & Casualty Co.	5
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.	2
Pacific Employer's Insurance Co.	3
Pacific Indemnity Co.	2
Royal Indemnity Co.	10
St. Paul Mercury Indemnity	16
Standard Accident Insurance Co.	46
Standard Insurance Co.	1
Transport Insurance Co.	2
Travelers Insurance Co.	54
Truck Insurance Exchange	36
United Pacific Insurance Co.	2
United States Fidelity & Guarantee Co.	37
Western National Indemnity Co.	2
Zurich Insurance Co.	11
TOTAL	1,245

*This does not show all companies authorized to write workmen's compensation in Montana, only those filing claims.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF SAFETY

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY

During the past fiscal year the Department of Safety has conducted safety inspections at various places of employment in the state, including quartz (metal) and coal mines; conductied inspections of high-pressure and steel boilers; conducted examinations of applicants for engineer licenses; issued license renewals and conducted accident investigations.

$4,222.50 in license fees, $11,865.00 in boiler inspection fees and $28,728.16 in safety inspection fees for a total of $44,728.16 was collected by the department. 2916 licenses and license-renewals were issued; 1984 boiler inspections conducted; 4418 general safety-inspections conducted; 169 lumber industry (logging & saw-mill) safety inspections conducted; 54 quartz (metal) mines inspected; 99 coal-mines inspected and 60 investigations of serious and fatal accidents performed. The inspection personnel travelled a total of 173,921 miles throughout the state of Montana in the carrying out of their duties. The operation expenses of the department totaled $60,686.90. This total comprises the salaries and expenses of all department personnel and does not include the administrative costs of stationery, certificates, etc..

The problems and activities of the Safety Department have increased proportionately with the increase of industry and population in the state. Due to the limited number of inspector personnel and the extensive territory that each inspector has to cover, the investigation of accidents has, of necessity, been almost confined entirely to those of a fatal nature.

The charts on the following pages show statistically the work of the department on a county basis. The following paragraphs give a brief resume of general activities within the department.

In July, 1955 a "Logging & Saw-Mill" inspector was employed by the Board for the purpose of conducting safety inspections and promulgating the new safety codes for that industry in the state. His activities during this past fiscal year have been limited mainly to making the Employers and Employees aware of the provisions of the code rather than attempting any enforcement policy. The new codes have been accepted almost without reservation by most of the major Employers in the industry. However, considerable difficulty has been encountered with small contractors. It is believed that the problems will gradually decrease in proportion to the degree of education and enforcement that the inspector can apply in coming years. The policy at the present time is one of education rather than enforcement and will probably remain as such during the next fiscal year.

In October, 1955 the Logging Inspector was sent to Chicago, Illinois for the purpose of attending a conference pertaining to "Occupational Safety in the Wood-Products Industry". The conference was sponsored by the National Safety Council and was attended by safety representatives of the industry from all sections of the United States and Canada. It was the first time that Montana has ever sent a safety representative, who was well experienced in the lumber and logging industry. Our inspector discussed and compared Montana's logging and saw-mill codes with those representatives from other sections of the country. It was generally agreed that our problems would be mainly in the enforcement of the codes and the attempting to cover such a

large territory and industry with one man. The Logging Inspector did acquire several new ideas on inspection technique and the application of safety codes which should be of benefit to the industry in general.

In September, 1955 the Coal Mine Inspector attended a course in "Mine Rescue" at Denver, Colorado. The course was sponsored by the Division of Health and Safety of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and introduced the latest in equipment and technique concerning mine-rescue work.

In March, 1956 a conference between representatives of several of the major oil companies and inspectors from the Industrial Accident Board took place in the Senate Chamber of the State Capital Building. There were basically two purposes the Board hoped to accomplish in the scheduling of this particular conference. First, it was believed that the safety inspectors would benefit greatly by being able to talk personally to representatives of the oil companies and to determine some of the problems that the companies were confroned with in maintaining a high degree of safety in their various operations. Secondly, it was believed that it would be of benefit to the oil companies to meet and talk with the state inspectors, of the safety provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The conference was carried out in an informal manner with the understanding that the Industrial Accident Board was not attempting at that time to establish "safety orders" concerning the Petroleum Industry; but that the decisions reached would be used as a basis for the state inspectors to make recommendations on future inspections. This conference was unanimously considered a success by all concerned. It is anticipated that future conferences of a similar nature will be held with several of the various industries in the state.

In May, 1956 our general safety inspector attended the "Governor's Conference on Fire Prevention". While this conference was not directly concerned with the activities of the safety department, it was believed that the inspectors would profit by the discussions and ideas on fire prevention that would be scheduled. The inspectors gained a clearer idea of correct procedures and problems of fire prevention on both a community and a state basis.

In June, 1956 the Board was notified that the U. S. Department of Labor had scheduled another conference in connection with the previously mentioned President's Conference. Representatives of all of the states were invited. The primary reason for the conference was stated as "to discuss and attempt to determine ways and means of instituting industrial safety procedures through state agencies." This was the first time an informal conference of this nature had ever been held by the Labor Department on a national scale. It was considered by all who attended to have been extremely successful. This success was due to primarily, the fact that it was conducted in an informal manner. All representatives discussed various problems freely and openly and received suggestions and ideas in the same manner. The Safety Division of the U. S. Department of Labor informed those at the conference that, because of the outstanding approval and success of the conference, a similar one would be scheduled during the next year. In a general discussion concerning Montana's position in the national safety picture, it was generally agreed that Montana has a considerable way to go in order to achieve the same level in Industrial Safety

that some other states have achieved; but that Montana was accomplishing a steady progress.

In June, 1956 the Quartz Mine Inspector and the Coal Mine Inspector attended a conference of the "The Mine Inspectors Institute" in Columbus, Ohio. This conference concerned the latest techniques in mine inspection and included a general discussion of safety problems in the mining industry.

In June, 1956 an additional Boiler-Inspector was employed by the Board, bringing the total of State Boiler-Inspectors to three. The addition of an additional inspector was made necessary by the steady increase of industry in the state during the past few years. It was definitely determined that, during the past two years, two inspectors were not able to inspect all of the new boilers coming into the state and were not able to conduct license examinations for all applicants. This deficiency in our staff not only imposed a hardship on individuals desiring to secure employment as boiler engineers but also created a steady downward trend in the department's ability to comply with the provisions of the Boiler Code.

In June, 1956 the Board appointed a committee representing Industry, Labor and the General Public to promulgate a minimum set of standards for safety in the Construction Industry. This committee was appointed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 193 of the Session Laws of Montana, 1951 which vests the Industrial Accident Board with the power to promulgate Codes of Safety for places of employment in the State of Montana. The Committee held one meeting during the period of this report.

Also, during the period of this report, the department has spent considerable time and effort in conducting special inspections and surveys in the Meat Packing Industry. Early in the year all of the general safety inspectors conducted group inspections on the major meat packers in the state. This was done to more closely familiarize the inspectors with hazards of that particular industry, to compare one plant with another and to enable the inspectors to benefit by each others ideas. The group inspections have been followed up by each inspector conducting inspections on the packers in his territory at three to four month intervals. It was explained to the employers of this industry that the purpose of these inspections was to attempt to acquaint them with the safe-guards and safety procedures that other employers in the same industry were employing. The program has met with cooperation from the employers concerned and is considered as successful.

Bureau of Safety Summary of Inspections July 1955-June 1956	General Safety Inspections	Logging Sawmill, etc. Inspections	Metal Mine Inspections	Coal Mine Inspections	Boiler Inspections	Accident Investigation
Beaverhead	61		4		31	
Big Horn	63			1	23	1
Blaine	124			4	10	
Broadwater	17				12	
Carbon	53			18	27	
Carter	11				1	
Cascade	404			12	175	2
Chouteau	104				13	1
Custer	80			1	46	
Daniels	50				5	
Dawson	121			1	19	
Deer Lodge	55	1	1		92	5
Fallon	30		2		7	
Fergus	188		1	4	65	1
Flathead	1				104	6
Gallatin	151	3	1		98	
Garfield	14				1	
Glacier	527				36	1
Golden Valley	4					
Granite	13	8	6		13	1
Hill	237			1	31	2
Jefferson	13	1	4		18	
Judith Basin	51				1	1
Lake	37	8			43	2
Lewis and Clark	121	6	2		121	2 3
Liberty					2	1
Lincoln	18	33	1		27	6
Madison	34	1	2		23	
McCone	21					
Meagher	14				5	
Mineral 13	13				8	1
Missoula	124				153	2
Musselshell	34			41	14	

Bureau of Safety Summary of Inspections July 1955-June 1956	General Safety Inspections	Logging Sawmill, etc. Inspections	Metal Mine Inspections	Coal Mine Inspections	Boiler Inspections	Accident Investigation
Park	81	5		2	54	2
Petroleum	18					
Phillips	67				3	
Pondera	56				15	
Powder River				3	1	
Powell	26	2	2		31	1
Prairie	25				3	
Ravalli	77	12	1		51	
Richland	96			5	18	
Roosevelt	156			2	19	
Rosebud	32			2	15	
Sanders	18	13			26	2
Sheridan	79			2	8	
Silver Bow	181	1	23		219	15
Stillwater	38		1		11	
Sweet Grass	25				8	
Teton	75				12	
Toole	28				36	1
Treasure	7				2	
Valley	120				14	3
Wheatland	34				16	
Wibaux	9					
Yellowstone	382				198	1
TOTAL	4,418	169	54	99	1,984	60

Butte, Montana
August 30, 1956

Industrial Accident Board
Helena, Montana

In accordance with the provisions of the Quartz Mining Laws of the State of Montana, I repectfully submit my report as Quartz Mine Inspector for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

Activity in the Mining Industry has been continually on the up-swing during the entire fiscal year. Statistics concerning my inspections and investigations are contained in the charts found in the preceeding pages of this publication. A brief summation of happenings in the industry are as follows:

Senior students, majoring in geology or petroleum at the School of Mines, took "Mine-Rescue" training at the Travona Mine Rescue Station in Butte during the month of March, 1956. All sophomore engineering students received a course of instruction in first-aid during this aame period.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission announced plans to open a field office in Billings this year to supervise prospecting for radioactive elements in that area. The Bureau of Mines, in cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey Department, drilled holes totaling more than 6,000 feet from 9 surface and 8 under-ground sites in a Manganese-Exploration operation.

Drilling and development work has disclosed an entirely new concept in the Butte District. It will be necessary to construct at least a thousand new homes to house the addition of 2500 men to Butte Pay-rolls by the end of 1960. This was in connection with the announcement of a 36 million dollar mining and development program for Montana copper and zinc operations.

Production of ore from the "Berkley" open-pit mine has constantly accelerated to the extent that it will probably reach 10,000 tons per day by mid-1957.

Plans for a new shaft, similar in size to the Kelley shaft, were also announced. This shaft would be constructed to reach the lower levels of some of the original mines on Butte Hill.

Construction continued to go forward for increased plant facilities at Anaconda and Great Falls as well as the planning of an open-pit copper mining operation to be located 12 miles south of Missoula.

Dedication ceremonies for a new aluminum-reduction plant at Great Falls were held in August 1955. It was estimated that the plant would eventually reach a production rate of 120 million pounds annually.

The construction of a new 100-ton gold mill was completed near Landuskey in Phillips county. The machinery had previously been trucked into the mountain location.

The discovery of a hitherto unknown gold-silver-lead ore body was announced at a location near Troy in Lincoln County. If further ore disclosures warrant it, a 100-ton mill on the property will be enlarged.

Preparations were commenced to start mining iron-ore on the "Running Wolf" range of Judith Basin County about 75 miles southeast of Great Falls.

Preliminary drilling on an iron-ore deposit near Dillon in Beaverhead County, indicated estimated reserves of 42 million tons with a possibility that the deposit might develop several million tons of ore.

The production of treated talc commenced at a new location near Dillon in Beaverhead County. The mill will be treating about 150 tons of crude talc daily when operations reach full capacity.

The Vermiculite open-pit mine, located northeast of Libby, continued to be the Nation's leading producer of Vermiculite.

The employers and employees of the mining industry have continued to show their desire to improve the working conditions and working practices of the mining industry. For their co-operation I wish to express my thanks.

/s/ William Trevenna
State Quartz Mine Inspector.

Red Lodge, Montana
August 10, 1956

Industrial Accident Board
Helena, Montana

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of the State Coal Mining Code, I herewith submit my report as State Coal Mine Inspector for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956

GENERAL INFORMATION

The total tonnage worked shows a decrease of 334,216.65 tons from the 1954-55 total. This is due mostly to the curtailment of production at the Northwestern Improvement Company Mine at Colstrip.

It is hoped that the Char Plant which is being constructed at Red Lodge by the Kol-Kruds Company and the power plant which is being constructed at Sidney by the Montana-Dakota Utilities Company will bring about an increase in coal production in Montana. However, we realize that the Char plant is more or less in an experimental stage, and may take several years to make itself felt in the over-all industry.

Although we had two bad "roof fall" accidents in the State in the past year, we were fortunate in not having a fatal accident in the coal mines. The absence of a fatality in this hazardous industry is mute evidence that the cooperation and efforts of all persons concerned can reduce injuries or deaths to a minimum.

Each coal mine in the State is inspected by the Coal Mine Inspectors of the United States Bureau of Mines in close cooperation with the State Coal Mine Inspector for the promotion of safety in the coal mines of the State.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For assistance received from the members of the Industrial Accident Board, and for the cooperation of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Coal Mine Inspectors, Mine Safety Committees, Mine Supervisors and employees, I express my thanks and appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Loren H. Newman
State Coal Mine Inspector

DATA OF THE INDUSTRY

Number of Mines Reporting ----------43

Bituminous Mines - Mechanized

Number of tons produced	420,001.28	tons
Value of coal at mines	$2,210,644.97	
Number of men employed	301	
Average days worked	151	
Permissible powder used	45,645	lbs.
Black powder used	10,450	lbs.
Amount of coal blasted by cardox or airdox	115,444.46	tons

Bituminous - Hand Mining

Number of tons produced	6,751.85	tons
Value of coal at mines	$40,176.38	
Number of men employed	28	
Average days worked	90	
Black powder used	3,160	lbs.
Permissible powder used	4,570	lbs.

Lignite-Underground

Number of tons produced	29,090.50	tons
Value of coal at mines	$113,263.15	
Number of men employed	36	
Average days worked	108	
Permissible powder used	13,450	lbs.
Black powder used	17,790	lbs.

Strip Mines - Lignite

Number of tons produced	621,661	tons
Value of coal at mines	$1,258,630.50	
Number of men employed	76	
Average days worked	60.5	
Black powder used	690	lbs.
Dynamite used	153,600	lbs.

Fatal Accidents all Coal Mines	0	
Total tonage produced all mines	1,077,504.63	
Total value of coal at mines	$3,622,715.00	